# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**Build Homes, Says Selfridge**
**This Helped Britain Recover**
**House of Low Cost Is Ideal**
**Furnishings Demand Follows**
**Roosevelt Faces Work Puzzle**
**Production Leaps, Jobs Lag**

H GORDON SELFRIDGE, the American born builder of London's great department store, brings New York a vividly contrasting picture of recovery on opposite sides of the Atlantic. In a luncheon address he refers to the permeation of American business by the Washington Administration and says that in England recovery has seen business shaping its own course. "We say to the Government, 'We will do our share, gentlemen, let us alone. We don't think you can do better than we. We will always listen to your own or anyone else's suggestions and act on them if they seem wise, but we insist on being masters of our business.'" English businessmen have not been able to see how elected or appointed men can acquire the ability suddenly to take the captain's place—They bank their hopes not on theories but on experience.

* * *

The London merchant comes abroad to his native land with a recovery plan which, while not wholly new in the United States, he offers with enthusiasm. He proposes a home-building program, such as he says is to be thanked for 70 per cent of the recovery in England. He points out that England will build approximately 330,000 separate home units this year, as compared with about 60,000 in America. Since the English population equals only about one-third of the American, the American rate of home-building is only about 6 per cent of England's. Eighty per cent of the English homes cost from $2500 to $4000; the cheapest house being built under the American plans he rates at $6000—The cost of the American house, says Mr. Selfridge, is too high for the middle American.

* * *

Mr. Selfridge finds that 85 per cent of the people of the United States, including those on relief, have incomes of $3000 a year or less. Thus a house product must be turned out at a low price in order to achieve the mass market in which the success of the enterprise lies. The English Building Societies, financed largely from private sources, have assets which have mounted from £312,000,000 in 1929 to £550,000,000 in 1935. The Selfridge London store sometimes sells 1000 homes at a time. All this building leads to a huge business in home furnishings. Mr. Selfridge sees possibilities of an almost unlimited expansion in home-building in America—But it must be right houses at right prices in order to attract crowds able to buy them.

* * *

Even as Mr. Selfridge tells of the success of Britain's home building Washington takes a step toward coordinating its own vast efforts. Peter Grimm, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is commissioned to induce private lenders to take up government building and housing loans when they mature and need refinancing. A survey has shown Mr. Grimm a rapidly growing shortage of residential housing, with families seeking more living space. He finds construction must be stimulated and badly-built housing avoided. The demand for homes is really at hand. Conditions to meet the public need and start the public imagination can work wonders—They could even precipitate the enormous home-building activity the government desires.

* * *

President Roosevelt begins a series of conferences with industrial leaders in his endeavor to solve a serious employment puzzle. Why is it, the President wishes to learn, that while production in the United States, if his statisticians are accurate, has come back to 90 per cent of normal, employment is lagging at 82 per cent and pay rolls at 72 per cent? The President announced at the beginning of the present works-relief drive his belief that 3,500,000 workers would be absorbed in government relief jobs this year and an equal number in private enterprise, reducing unemployment by 7,000,000. On both counts the disappointment has been heavy. The President's first visitors are not illuminating—He complains that he still sees no light on his stubborn unemployment puzzle.

* * *

Instantly machinery is suspected of being heavily to blame. While factories have been idle or running part time and manufacturers facing increased wage demands, labor provisions and curtailed profits, what improvements have been made in labor-saving machinery? Reports say the improvement has been very considerable. On the other hand, it is a well-established fact that even when factories were running at normal the machines were never drawn upon for the limit of their production ability. Fighting labor-saving inventions has not proved sound business, except in emergency periods. Theoretically, the more fully men can lift manual labor from their shoulders the happier and better off they will be. The real difficulty is in adjusting to the new conditions and in making equitable distribution of the gains—What new secrets about men's lives must now be wrested from ominous, newly-bulking machines?

## They Know Good Housing

Wide World

**Members of Manufacturers Housing Display Council**

Left to Right: Marshall Adams, American Radiator Company; Kenneth E. Moore, Johns-Manville Corporation; Peter Grimm, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Just Appointed Assistant Director of the National Emergency Council to Co-ordinate the Government's Housing and Financing Activities; Russell G. Creviston, Crane Company, and Henry A. Guthrie, of Federal Housing Administration.

## Federal Housing Activities Go On Improved Basis

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Peter Grimm, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, got a new title yesterday. He became Assistant Director of the National Emergency Council. His title underlines a fact that was already accepted in the capital. He is the co-ordinator of the Government's vast housing and mortgaging finance activities.

Mr. Grimm has had long experience in the real estate business. He is a former president of the New York Real Estate Board and has been adviser on housing and real estate matters to various state and municipal governments. Housing in its various phases has developed into one of the major parts of the new-deal recovery program, with a half-dozen or more agencies actively engaged in the work. As a result, there has been considerable overlapping of activities and occasional misunderstandings among the agencies.

The President has been working for some time at the task of coordinating housing agencies. Last August he held several conferences with representatives of these agencies with this in view. On Oct. 8 he appointed a central housing committee, headed by Frederic A. Delano. At that time Mr. Delano said that there would be no attempt to combine agencies, but that his committee would act in the interest of pooling housing information for mutual benefit.

Only recently differences arose between the rural electrification administration and the FHA as to where each would make loans for home improvement. This question was settled with the agreement that the FHA should operate only within the corporate limits of cities and towns and the REA in rural areas.

Mr. Grimm has recently been visiting various sections of the United States, conferring with groups of real estate men, builders and housing officials. The housing shortage is becoming acute, he reported.

## Noise Means Work So Akron Rejoices At Growing Clatter

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 31—In contrast to New York City's anti-noise campaign, Akron folk are, for the present at least, heartily sponsoring a pro-noise campaign.

The merry clang of hammers and the buzz of building activities are as music these days to people in town.

City officials announce that the value of building permits issued for the first nine months of this year is greater by $300,000 than for a corresponding period in 1934. Permits for 69 homes valued at $339,000 had been issued at the end of September. The banks of Akron have granted more than 500 federal housing loans, it is reported by the Builders' Exchange.

Meanwhile the scrape of road graders is being added to the general din, as 115 miles of Akron's city streets—almost one sixth of all the streets in the city—begin to bristle with men and tools.

Five hundred men have already gone to work on the first section of the huge $2,596,765 WPA project.

**The Bible:**
**Beacon Light of the World**

The twenty-eighth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

**Page Fifteen**

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Thursday, Oct. 31**

### President—Goes to Hyde Park to Vote

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt came home to the family estate here and announced he was taking the day off. Returning to vote in next Tuesday's state election, he told inquiring newspapermen that there was nothing on the immediate calling or business list.

### Greece—Royalist Forecasts King's Return

ATHENS (AP)—Pierrakos Mavromichaelis, Minister of Communcations, confidently predicted he would go to London, where deposed King George is living, as soon as results are known in next Sunday's plebiscite on monarchial rule, to invite the former monarch back to his throne.

### Transatlantic—British Plan Postal Test Flights

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—British Imperial Airways plans a series of experimental transatlantic flights, looking toward a mail and passenger service between Britain and North America Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of the Airways, told the annual meeting that a flying boat is under consideration which "should be delivered in time for test flights next year if the builders (Short Brothers) keep their delivery program."

Also an order has been placed for composite or "kangaroo" aircraft, in which the larger ship would carry a smaller ship for speeding fast mail ahead, toward the end of the trip.

### Sanctions—Concerted Drive Organized

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—The League Sanctions Committee proclaimed to the world that 46 nations had indorsed the economic sanctions against Italy, that 49 nations had adopted the arms embargo and 47 the financial sanctions. The date for application of the two economic penalties—the boycott of Italian exports and the embargo on shipments of key raw materials to Italy—has not yet been determined by the Committee.

**London—** An immediate heavy drop in British trade with Italy is expected to follow a disclosure of the British Government here. The pool through which British exporters to Italy had been collecting payment directly from British importers of Italian goods is £1,000,000 in the red. "His Majesty's Government cannot assume responsibility for endeavoring to secure payment."

**Washington—** A new weapon giving sharp edge to the Roosevelt and Hull warnings against trade with Italy was intimated by President Roosevelt: the publication of the names of all traders selling to Italy thereby exposing them to public opinion.

### Peace Efforts—Laval Still Hopes for Peace

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

The utmost confusion obscured the inner facts of the Italo-Ethiopian peace negotiations at Geneva and the European capitals. These external facts were recorded:

**Paris—** Premier Laval indomitably proclaimed "Peace will be made"—despite "malevolent indiscretion and spiteful controversies" in the European press. French officials were less sanguine, speaking of "sanctions first and peace talk afterward."

**Geneva—** An Italian spokesman announced that "Italy is willing to negotiate."

Arrival of Laval, Aloisi, Hoare and Eden is expected to launch the settlement talks on a new breathing spell, leading up to the date when economic sanctions are clamped down.

**Rome—** British Ambassador Sir Eric Drummond made insistent protest to Premier Mussolini against the anti-British outbursts in the Italian press and radio, it is reported, and told Il Duce that Britain's Mediterranean fleet cannot be reduced until the tension is eased.

**London—** Three more British destroyers have been dispatched to the Mediterranean. There was talk here in informed quarters that an ultimatum may be presented to Italy by the League—warning that there will be no rewards for the military invasion of Ethiopia, when final settlement comes.

### Newfoundland—Wants Old Dominion Status

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—A mass meeting in this oldest of Britain's colonies petitioned King George for a restoration of Dominion status, the Associated Press reports. Newfoundland was turned over to a commission form of government three years ago when its debts were defaulted.

Sir David Murray Anderson, Britain Governor of Newfoundland, has been in disfavor along with other Commission members, because of economy measures, and because idle fishermen, miners and lumbermen consider their dole inadequate.

### Spain—Threatens Ban on American Films

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—The Spanish Government, aroused by a scene reflecting discredit on the Spanish Civil Guard in the Marlene Dietrich film, "The Devil Is a Woman," threatened to ban all Paramount pictures from Spain unless the negative is burned. Such a ban, it is pointed out, would play into the hands of a new Spanish film company headed by one of the powerful Herrera family, which is credited with a large share of restoring government control to José María Gil Robles and his Conservative Party.

### Germany—Protests British Criticisms

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—The German Ambassador at London has been ordered to protest in the strongest terms an article by Winston Churchill in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## N. E. Planners Meet in Boston To Boom Area

**Bay State Joins in Movement to Promote New Industries**

**Boston Today—***also sees*—Harvard Student Council consider three plans for stopping football game drinking, following janitor assault—Four Metropolitan police, dropped because of refusal to act in Boston police strike, seek reinstatement—M. I. T. announce shortage of men for big jobs.

### *Planning*—Bay State Joins N. E. Conference

In drafting the pattern for an industrial reformation in New England, the New England Regional Planning Commission was today joined by another ally—Massachusetts. For the first time in its history, the Bay State has a state planning board ready to co-operate with the other five New England states. Hence, the thirteenth monthly meeting of the Regional Planning Commission, branch of the National Resources Board; today will emphasize its welcome to Massachusetts.

About 40 members of planning boards throughout New England will be in attendance to hear Charles W. Elliott, executive officer of the national board, late this afternoon, speak on the possibilities of planning for New England development. He will emphasize what planners in this region have been talking about for years—a system of wise planning for the development of natural resources as opposed to waiting for one industry to fail before another is developed to take its place.

The convention planned to discuss a number of objectives, ranging from the development of power to the institution of certain new industries. When the commission was organized late last year, it proposed an elaborate 10-year plan for New England promotion. Today, the commission promised a report of progress for the first year.

### *Harvard*—Step Taken To Expel Drunken Students

Growing student objections to excessive drinking crystallized at Harvard today following disclosures of the assault made last Saturday after the Dartmouth-Harvard game on a Dunster House janitor. The

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

# League Starts Up Machinery For Sanctions Against Italy; U. S. Puts Vise on War Trade

**Roosevelt Backs Hull in Stand Against Profit by Distress**

**Public to Be Kept Aware of Growth**

**Big Shoe Company Refuses Italian Army Order on President's Advice**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The Roosevelt Administration is planning shortly to make public the details of American shipments of supplies to Italy, which it has been gathering for the last two months.

More than that, it proposes from time to time to keep the nation henceforth informed of the current shipments of supplies to the belligerents, so that the public can judge for itself whether there is need of stronger action than that contained in the Neutrality Act to shut off exports of raw materials.

This information became known here as Mr. Roosevelt added his action to that of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a double-barrelled attack yesterday on war profits. Mr. Roosevelt's statement, like that of Mr. Hull's before him, was given with the most meticulous care to word and phrase.

**Comments Carefully Prepared**

The statements followed the same pattern, and although the effect was created of spontaneity in utterance in reply to newspaper questions, the comments had actually been composed well in advance.

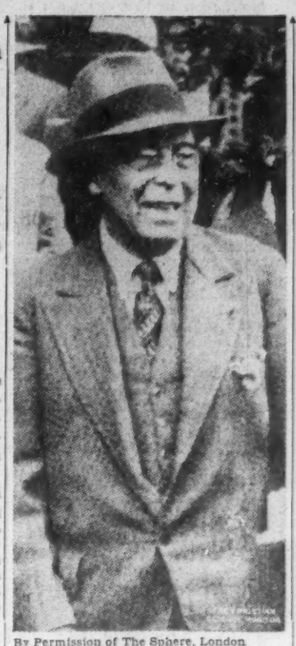
To Mr. Hull's strong stand against "war profits at the expense of human lives and misery," Mr. Roosevelt added the comment:

"I do not believe that the American people will wish for abnormally increased profits that temporarily might be secured by greatly extending our trade in such materials, nor would they wish the struggles on the battlefield to be prolonged because of profits accruing to a comparatively small number of American citizens."

**Note Firming of Attitude**

Those who read the still carefully guarded utterances of Mr. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State in the light of the series of official comments that began long before the outbreak of Ethiopian hostilities, noted a gradual strengthening of tone, and firming of attitude from

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)



By Permission of The Sphere, London

**Augusto Vasconcelos**

Portugal's Delegate at Geneva Who Presides Over League's Committee on Sanctions

**Co-ordination Congress Meets to Fix Date for Penalties**

**Secret Negotiations Continue Back-Stage**

**Geneva Still Hopes to Avoid Driving Rome Out of Membership**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Oct. 31—The greatest experiment in common action ever undertaken against any aggressor state was launched when the Co-ordination Conference, presided over by Augusto Vasconcelos of Portugal, met this morning in private and this afternoon in public to fix the technique and date of application of sanctions against Italy.

Military operations of Italy which have been contemplated since early months of the year began in Ethiopia Oct. 3. Economic sanctions are expected to begin by the middle of November. They will perhaps not exercise material pressure for some time but their moral pressure is already apparent.

**Advance Slowed Up**

Indeed some observers go so far as to say that the mere menace of sanctions is responsible for slowing up the advance of Italian troops, which they explain by the hypothesis that Italy is disinclined to push defiance of the League to extremes. They attribute the abstention of the Ethiopians from giving battle to its continued reliance on the League.

While this view may be far-fetched, it is at any rate true that this African war has so far been comparatively bloodless, being largely a military parade accompanied by intensive roadbuilding.

**Negotiators Busy**

Despite the relative secrecy maintained by the negotiators, there is ample evidence of an unsleeping desire on the part of the powers concerned, as well as of all League members, to find a pacific solution before the campaign has irreparably embittered the situation. The visits of the British Foreign Secretary and the French Premier to Geneva this week are taken as a favorable sign that a settlement acceptable to Italy, Ethiopia and the League may be ultimately agreed.

It is being urged that since the supreme object is peace it would be unwise to refuse even a convicted aggressor the possibility of an "honorable escape" from an impossible position.

**Strong Italy Desirable**

If there are voices raised in favor of a compromise which seems to reward Italy for breaking the Covenant, it is because there are exceptional difficulties to overcome on this occasion. France, the Little Entente, Russia and most of the Balkanic countries look elsewhere than to Italy for their potential enemy and consider a strong Italy one of the pillars of peace in Europe. Nobody therefore wishes to drive Italy into antagonism with the Franco-Russian-Little Entente combination.

Moreover, the disorganization of European economy which would be caused by a prolonged application of sanctions gives pause to such countries as Roumania and Yugoslavia, which largely depend on commerce with Italy.

Difficulties are still seen ahead but today's meeting of the League is nevertheless regarded as a triumph for the surprisingly vigorous efforts to clog wheels of the war machine and it is hoped they will continue increasingly to have vital results in human history.

## Kellogg Asks U. S. To Brand Italy As Aggressor in War

ST. PAUL, Minn. Oct. 31 (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and co-author of the Kellogg-Briand pact, declared last night that "the United States in common with other countries can and should designate Italy as the aggressor in its flagrant violation of the sovereignty of another nation."

He added that the United States should "denounce Italy's violation of its treaty obligations and announce that it will take no step to interfere with or nullify the measures that other nations are now taking to put a stop to this war.

"What some of the American people seem to have forgotten and that the Italian people or their government seem to have entirely ignored," Kellogg said in a nationwide radio broadcast, "is that when Italy invaded Ethiopia and thus, beyond a shadow of a doubt, proceeded to use war as an instrument of national policy, Italy violated a treaty with the United States and thus violated the supreme law of our land." He referred to the Kellogg-Briand pact.

"I could not make this talk," the former world court judge continued, "without expressing my approval of the Administration's stand to keep the United States out of war.

"The Secretary of State by moral persuasion secured the cancellation of the Ethiopian oil lease to American interests. The President has very properly, by virtue of the authority vested in him at the last session of Congress, declared an arms embargo against both sides and warned Americans that they travel on belligerent vessels at their own risk and that any trade with belligerent nations is at their own risk."

## *Fruit 40,000,000 Years Old Dug Up in Patagonian Wilds*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Fossilized fruit, some of which retains its beautiful natural lines, although it may be 40,000,000 years old, is featured in a Patagonian collection on public view here by Dr. Franz Mansfield, a German archaeologist, who has just returned to this capital city after spending five years of study in the cold wilds of the Far South. There he has been delving into the secrets of a long-forgotten past which are written in the earth for those who know how to translate them.

His collection of fossilized fruit consists for the most part of araucaria (monthly puzzle) fruits which Dr. Mansfield dates back to the Third Epoch—approximately 40,000,000 years ago.

**Has Some a Bit Older**

For those who may not be interested in this "modern" fruit he has more ancient exhibits—some sections of fossilized palm which thrived in Patagonia at least 150,000,000 years ago.

The German claims that the like of his fruit and wood specimens are to be found in no other part of the world. Some of them are striking—even beautiful—in color and design. They have been cut in sections and polished externally to reveal the delightful graining and shades of rare color. The doctor explained that were they seen in their crude state, just as he dug them up 100 feet below the wind-swept pampas of the Far South, the average person would be unimpressed, oblivious of their antiquity or interest to the archaeological student.

**Down Near the Horn**

Dr. Mansfield's specimens come from that desolate area bordering on the Magellan Straits where, in prehistoric ages, it is thought, tropical forest and vegetation supplied food for innumerable dinosaurs and other immense creatures long since extinct. His opinion coincides with North American and European natural scientists who made recent visits to the distant territory which they declared, in the long-distant past, abounded in sustenance for animals of 100 to 150 feet in length. This contrasts with present conditions in the territory where sometimes at least five square miles are required to feed one goat.

In an interview Dr. Mansfield said he was surprised that the Argentine and Chilean Governments did not sponsor official scientific investigations in their Patagonian lands. The attractions for the archaeologist were endless there, he declared, especially on the tip of the mainland and across the water throughout Tierra del Fuego.

"Patagonia," he said, "is a happy hunting-ground for fossils and holds a rich store of fascinating knowledge of past ages dating back tens of millions of years. The barren nature of the country, with its strong, cold permanent winds from the south and the sand and dust storms, holds back the investigator.

"These climatic difficulties, allied with the transportation problem, interfere with the geological and archaeological exploitation of Patagonia. But a rich and almost virgin field is awaiting the men and women who are prepared to brave these difficulties."

Not only were there fossilized trees and fruits to be found there, he said, but also relics of many now long-extinct animals and reptiles. These were to be found usually approximately 100 feet beow the surface. He paid a tribute to the co-operation vouchsafed by the local authorities.

## *She Demands a Square Deal*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31—Mrs. Mary Dougherty is preparing to camp in Court House Square here after successfully barricading herself on the back porch of her 20-room home in Bayard Street for several weeks against house wreckers who had a government contract to demolish the place so that the site might be prepared for the construction of New Brunswick's new $233,000 post office.

Mrs. Dougherty's home, together with five other buildings, was acquired by the Government after a condemnation proceedings. The owners asked an aggregate of $136,000 for their property, with the Government countering with an offer of $80,000. Of this money, Mrs. Dougherty was awarded $25,000.

Notified last spring to move, Mrs. Dougherty refused, saying she was without funds and had no place to go. Then the Government sent her a bill for rent, which she refused to pay. She moved to the rear porch, however, saying she no longer lived in the house. Two days ago, she received a final notice to move, but again refused, declaring she would remain on the porch even if the building was torn down. Obviously she changed her mind about it yesterday, when she announced she would leave the porch and move into Court House Square, where, she said, she would make her "home."

The following notice by Mrs. Dougherty appeared in a local newspaper today:

"They are tearing the roof down over my head. The Government has not paid for the property, and I am a poor widow with nowhere to go. I am taking my wares and my lares and penates over to the park. My address will be Court House Square. Come and see me some time. I love the fresh air."

Mrs. Dougherty recently has been living with a cot, a kerosene lamp, a few trunks and a few books on the rear porch of her house. Sheets and carpets, tacked to the porch pillars, gave her privacy at night.

## Christian Science Lecture By Peter V. Ross Nov. 1

A noonday lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., Friday, Nov. 1, at 12:15 p. m., in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

This lecture will also be radiocast over station WHDH (830 kilocycles).

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## British Board Warns Exporters to Italy As London Fund Ebbs

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 31—Almost complete cessation of trade between Britain and Italy—even before the League of Nations sanctions take effect—is expected to result from the British Government's apparent abandonment of the mutual system of payments, which has been in force since April 27, 1935.

Under this system British merchants exporting goods to Italy were to get payment from a fund in the Bank of England into which all purchasers of Italian goods in the United Kingdom were asked to remit the amounts due to Italian suppliers. The British Board of Trade yesterday warned those exporting to Italy that this fund now lacks over £1,000,000 of the total necessary to satisfy their aggregate claims. The Board of Trade also says, "His Majesty's Government cannot assume responsibility for endeavouring to secure payment." This is taken to mean that any further export business will be at the sole risk of those engaging in it.

Meanwhile it is being found here that the financial sanctions already imposed will go further than originally expected since they are proving in practice to prevent business with Italian firms established in South America and elsewhere outside Italy, even where transactions do not concern Italy itself.

This is apart from the League's ban on Italian imports which is expected to take effect shortly.

# Court Upholds Bible In New York Schools

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—There is nothing in the law to prevent the reading of the Bible in the New York public schools, according to a ruling by Justice William T. Collins of the State Supreme Court, who has set aside a plea by Joseph Lewis, president of the Free Thinkers of America, that it be barred. Instead, Justice Collins not only defended the reading of the Bible, but also the singing of hymns in the schools and the use of school buildings by religious and racial organizations.

Justice Collins, in handing down his decision yesterday, quoted a decision by the courts of Massachusetts when the same question came before them.

"The Bible has long been in our common schools," this decision said in part. "It was placed there as the book best adapted from which to 'teach children and youth the principles of piety, justice and a sacred regard for truth, love of their country, humanity and a universal benevolence, sobriety, moderation and temperance.'"

In reading scriptural selections, the teacher enters into no argument to prove their correctness and gives no instruction in theology from it, the Massachusetts decision continues, adding that "to read the Bible in schools for these and like purposes, or to require it to be read without sectarian explanations, is no interference with religious liberty."

Justice Collins denied the charge that the federal or state Constitutions were violated or that the city charter violates the provisions of these Constitutions in permitting the use of the Bible in the schools.

"It is not urged that any particular sect or religion of publication version is being taught or enunciated," he said. "It is not maintained that dogmatic religion is being foisted upon any pupil. No special creed or sect or tenet is favored. Even those who do not accept the Bible as an accurate, historical chronicle, enthusiastically regard it as possessing rare and sublime literary qualities."


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## Little House Closed Preparatory to An Early Dismantling

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—America's Little House, which for a year has held its suburban own on one of New York City's busiest corners, Park Avenue at Thirty-ninth Street, ends its white clapboard and green-shuttered tenure of this parcel of Manhattan's "golden earth" today.

Exactly one year since Mrs. Calvin Coolidge unlocked its brass-knockered front door to initiate it as the model small-income home-owning project of Better Homes in America, in conjunction with the Columbia Broadcasting Company, the house has had a visitors' list of 165,000 persons. Moreover, of the four young women who have successively done the hostess honors there, three are now married and the fourth engaged to be.

These are to have first selection of the furniture which is to be sold at one-third cost, and John Van Voris of Cobleskill, N. Y., owner of the first duplicate of the model house in this vicinity, has purchased the rugs and carpets.

The black marble hearthstone and the steel box of documents which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated, are to go to Mrs. William Brown Meloney, chairman of the Better Homes Committee, and the brass knocker and lock have been given to Mrs. Roger Bullard, widow of the architect who designed the house.

Since the house was designed primarily as a model project for the family of average income, the entire furnishings cost no more than $2000. This did not include, however, the equipment for the "100 per cent efficient kitchen and nursery," which is to be donated to the Children's Health Service of the New York Diet Kitchen.

Following a farewell dinner in the red-and-white dining room tonight, the house, which has made itself so much at home in its urban setting that the apple trees even had apples enough this fall for jellymaking, is to be left to the Albert V. Volk Company, wreckers, who will begin to raze it next week. The original plan to move the structure to Hunter College as a homemaking center was found to be too costly.

## Thanksgiving Turkey To Cost a Little More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—A Thanksgiving turkey may cost more this year—but compared to other meat price increases the housewife will get a break.

Such is the opinion of agricultural economists who have watched fall turkey production.

Turkeys soon will begin to move to market for the Thanksgiving trade and federal experts say it's too early to be sure about the price. They think, however, an increase of from 3 to 5 cents a pound above last year is likely, about 50 cents more for the average family turkey.

Hotels, restaurants and other purchasers of quantities of turkeys may get their birds for about the same as last year. Economists say that because of more abundant feed, farmers are raising heavier gobblers. This may offset, for the big buyer, the natural result of lower turkey production.

But the housewife who buys the smaller birds for family use, may have to pay a premium.

The latest forecast on turkeys by the bureau of agricultural economics was for a 13 per cent cut in total production, based on a sharp decline in farm flocks.

## Education Is Found Between Millstones

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The tendency of government taxation to suppress private benevolence and the increasing disposition of pressure groups to harass higher education are two of the chief difficulties now confronting American universities, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, declared in his annual report to the council made public Oct. 29.

The report, Dr. Chase's second since he assumed administrative control of New York University in July, 1933, is prefaced by commentaries on "University Finance" and "University Freedom."

"The answer to current financial difficulties of universities lies," he said, "in increasing the number and variety of sources of income rather than in the introduction of further internal economies, which have already been pursued to dangerous points."

## Deduction in Pay Is Ordered For Relief Strikers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—A three-hour deduction in pay is the maximum penalty which will be applied to the 3500 employees of the New York City Emergency Relief Bureau who walkrd out last week as a protest against the reduction in staff through personnel transfers to the works progress lists. The strikers had been threatened with a loss of seniority rights, which would have given them the status of new employees and, therefore, was tantamount to dismissal.

In a statement authorized by Oswald W. Knauth, chairman, and Miss Charlotte Carr, executive director, the bureau today holds that the stoppage was "a first occurrence," but admonishes employees never to forget that it "exists to administer relief efficiently and humanely and does not exist to give employment to employees of the bureau."

**Penalty Reconsidered**

Reconsideration of the penalty, the statement says, was based on appeals from many disinterested persons who, "while condemning the action of these employees as completely as we do, have contended that the penalty would be too severe." It adds that the demonstration has not affected the decision of the bureau "to make a necessary inevitable cut in the staff."

It was learned today from reliable sources that 800 of the 900 employees scheduled to be paid off by Nov. 6 have now been certified for posts with the Works Progress Administration. However, such provision is not insured for subsequent groups, and the association of workers in public relief agencies, which called last week's strike, is continuing its demand for a cessation of layoffs.

**Jobs in Industry**

Simultaneously in Works Progress Administration quarters, Victor F. Ridder, administrator here, outlined as one of his major objectives a drive on private industry to make job opportunities for the relief work army.

"We are spending $95,000 an hour here," he told a Kiwanis Club meeting yesterday, "and that is bound to show up in the taxes. If our rolls could be reduced by returning men to private employment and our $4,500,000 weekly pay roll cut to $2,500,000, that would be a real saving to you. I don't want to wake up with 220,000 men on my hands and no jobs."

**Transient Relief**

Meanwhile, in response to appeals from social and welfare agencies against the abandonment of the 8500 transient destitute in New York City through the decision of federal relief officials to close the transients' relief bureau, it was learned today that the order had been modified and this phase of relief brought under the Works Progress Administration in each state.

According to Mr. Ridder, the plan is to establish a list of separate projects for about half of these homeless unemployed; others are to be sent to up-state camps, and as many as possible returned to their original homes.

## Junior Red Cross In Six Nations Aids In World Radiocast

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Messages of international friendship were heard round the world yesterday when school children from six nations took part in a radiocast sponsored by the Junior Red Cross.

The national anthem of each nation was played in Washington by the Marine Band and the program switched around the world to pick up boy or girl speakers in Tokyo, Prague, London, Paris, Montreal, and New York.

The speakers were Ryoitchi Aijitsu, Japanese schoolboy, whose remarks were interpreted by Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, chairman of the Japanese Red Cross; Vera Praskova, Prague schoolgirl, whose talk was interpreted by Miss Alice Masaryk, chairman of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross; Doreen Murphy, London schoolgirl who was introduced by Lieut. Gen. Sir Harold Fawcus, director of the British Red Cross Society; Marcelle Thiedot, of Paris, whose message was interpreted by Cpl. François de Witt-Guizot, president of the French Junior Red Cross; Joan Storey, of Montreal, introduced by Norman Sommerville, chairman of the Canadian Red Cross; and Charles White, of Newark, N. J., who spoke from Radio City in New York.

Closing the program, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, declared:

"Fifteen million juniors are united in an effort to promote understanding, appreciation and good will between 51 nations. You span the whole globe in an organization the aims of which can be applied to every race, in every language. Serve your nations and serve all of your fellow members—the schoolboys and girls of the world—to bring about a better understanding of each other."

## Dr. Park, Humanitarian, Wins Roosevelt Medal

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The Roosevelt medal for 1935 was bestowed Oct. 28 on Dr. William Hallock Park, director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the New York City Health Department since its establishment in 1894, and which, the citation reads, he has kept a "model scientific institution unaffected by political changes in the city government."

The medal was presented to Dr. Park at the seventy-seventh anniversary dinner of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt at Roosevelt House, where Dr. Park was described as "physician, scientist and humanitarian in the administration of public office" in a tribute by Hermann Hagedorn, executive director of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, who declared that "rich and poor alike walk with a larger freedom because of him."

# President Demands Reason For the Disparity Between Pay Rolls and Production

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt is holding a series of conferences with industrial leaders to find out why employment is not improving in the same ratio as production.

This perplexing question is the Gordian knot of the unemployment problem today. The President's statisticians inform him that while production is back to 90 per cent of normal, employment is lagging at 82 per cent and pay rolls at 74 per cent. He is asking industry to explain this phenomena.

Can the lag be taken up or is this abnormally large army of unemployed going to be permanent? If so, how is it to be cared for?

**Far Behind Goal**

At the beginning of the present works relief drive, Mr. President voiced an expectation that the 3,500,000 to be absorbed on government relief jobs would be matched by another 3,500,000 re-employed in private industry, making a total reduction in unemployment of 7,000,000 this year. At present, the prospects for any such volume of re-employment are exceedingly dull.

While the lag is partially due to the slowness of the works program which to date has traveled only about half way to its goal, there has been even less progress in private re-employment. The government program is scheduled to gain its full speed within the next two weeks. President Roosevelt is issuing a plea to industry to come forward and do its part.

**Calls on Big Business**

One by one, Mr. Roosevelt is calling in heads of large industrial firms to get their views. Among callers at the White House yesterday were Clarence E. Woolley, chairman of the board of the American Radiator Company, and Rudolph S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers' Association. Others will be called to Hyde Park, where the President established his headquarters today.

Some of the businessmen are telling the President that industry is hesitating to employ more people until it is certain that the Government intends to diminish its activites in the financial and business field. Others are of the opinion that technological changes have so reduced the demand for man-power in the last five years that the army of unemployed will be a permanent fixture in the United States in the future.

**Agree Conditions Better**

They are agreed that conditions have taken a decided turn for the better.

As the question of what shall be done if pay rolls, employment and production cannot be made to balance each other, President Roosevelt indicated that his callers had been of little help in finding an answer.

The President discussed at length the Government's failure to gather any reliable unemployment statistics. He laid the failure chiefly to the inability to reach an agreement as to how part-time workers should be listed. He used a family of his acquaintance to illustrate the difficulty.

The father, a journeyman carpenter in a small community, gets occasional work on which he has been able to support his family and keep them off the relief rolls.

**What Is Unemployment?**

The oldest daughter, the President continued, gives occasional piano lessons earning pin money amounting from $100 to $300 a year, but is dependent on her father for support. Should she, the President asked, be classed as unemployed? The younger daughter, he went on, works one to three months a year as a substitute schoolteacher.

One of the initial work relief projects was to be a census of the unemployed but plans were canceled, presumably at the request of the President. The American Federation of Labor's latest tabulation shows 11,000,000 still unemployed.

A WPA estimate made today that 2,000,000 persons would be on federal works pay rolls by tomorrow and that 1,500,000 more would go to work within two weeks bore out a prediction made by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, that the "big bulge" in the job drive would be reached between Oct. 31 and Nov. 12.

## Government Plans Loans on Corn At 45 Cents a Bushel

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The Department of Agriculture has decided to lend 45 cents a bushel on corn this winter as a device for carrying reserve supplies over until they are needed.

Announcement of the loan is a continuation of a policy first inaugurated in the fall of 1933 to enable farmers to market their corn crop in a more orderly fashion.

Loans, limited to corn producers who are co-operating in the AAA corn-hog adjustment programs, will be made available through the Commodity Credit Corporation after Dec. 1 on field corn that has been husked and stored in the ear in suitable cribs sealed in accordance with the laws of the state in which they are located.

**Loans in 10 States**

In the last two years, loans have been made to producers in 10 states. Thus far the Government has been able to make 100 per cent collections on all the loans, although Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, admits that "one of these days we are going to come into possession of some corn." In such a case, he says, it might be possible to make some benefit payments "in kind" with the corn in the Government's possession.

Secretary Wallace has long been in favor of what he calls an "ever-normal granary" under which enough food supplies would be carried over in good years under safe storage conditions to take care of poor crop years.

"Corn loans have proved helpful to farmers as a means of providing credit on corn in storage," Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator said. "In many instances the plan has enabled farmers to retain feed supplies and to obtain finances for carrying livestock through the feeding season.

**Cushioned Shock**

"The loan program of 1933 helped to cushion the shock of the drought in 1934. Many farmers probably will use the corn loans this year to purchase livestock for rebuilding foundation herds depleted last fall and winter because of the extreme shortage of corn and other feed grain supplies."

Approximately 197,000 farmers borrowed on their 1933-34 corn and 15,689 on the 1934-35 crop. The decrease was attributed to the drought which limited the corn supplies on farms.

Latest figures in the AAA's corn-hog referendum show that 86.37 per cent of the ballots cast last Saturday were in favor of continuance of a corn-hog adjustment program. Corn and hog producers will meet here Monday to discuss details of a control program to succeed the present one which expires on Nov. 30.

## U. S. Crime Bill Reduced By Deporting 479 Aliens

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP) — J. Sanford Bates, director of prisons, said Oct. 28 his bureau shipped 479 alien-convicts to their homelands in the year ended last July 1. The Government saves more than $500 a day on the deported prisoners, Mr. Bates estimated. The prison bureau figures that each prisoner costs $1.05 a day to keep.

A mass deportation of 149 alien criminals, which started Aug. 1, has since cleared the federal prison roles of all aliens who may be deported. Of last year's crop, 159 were granted paroles on condition that they leave the country, and 320 were deported when their minimum prison terms had expired.

## Drive on to Erase Red Elements From A. F. of L. Activities

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 31 (AP)—This city—scene in the last two years of a series of industrial disturbances that brought four fatalities—was chosen yesterday as the opening battleground in an American Federation of Labor drive to "purge" labor organizations of "radical communistic groups."

Announcing immediate start of the campaign on instructions from Federation President William Green, Meyer Lewis, his representative, declared: "We hope to throw the spotlight of public opinion on the city and to aim the big guns of the American Federation of Labor to settle once and for all Minneapolis' labor troubles."

Two men were killed a year ago in rioting which grew out of truck drivers' strikes. Two more, both bystanders, were killed last summer in a strike of ornamental iron workers. Several weeks ago the Strutwear Knitting Plant closed after labor difficulties plant officials charged were Communist inspired.

Mr. Green issued his declaration of war by telephone after Mr. Lewis, who has made a six weeks' survey of Minneapolis and the Northwest, recommended such action. Mr. Lewis will have charge of the campaign.

**Yorktown Landmark Restored**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YORKTOWN, Va.—The historic Lightfoot House, here, restoration of which has been in progress through the summer, will soon be occupied again by the superintendent of the National Colonial Monument and his staff of assistants. Built about 1706 and owned for years by Philip Lightfoot, county clerk and successful merchant, it became a hotel after the war between the states.


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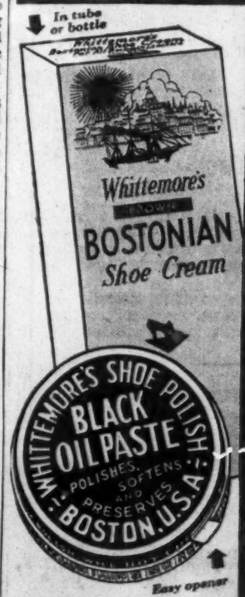


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## Italian Shoe Order Refused in Holland

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Amsterdam

AN ITALIAN order for 500,000 pairs of military shoes has been refused by Netherlands shoe manufacturers at Nijmegen. The shoe works preferred to supply the Netherlands home market, which they would have had to neglect for a while in order to have filled the Italian order.

Considerations of credit seem to have made it impossible to place the order in Germany. The agent for Italy, a German, declared that all his efforts in Germany had been fruitless.

# Campaign Waged In Philadelphia On Sunday Films

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—When Philadelphians face their voting machines for the city election on Nov. 5, they will also face the question of Sunday movies. One little lever will be devoted to this referendum. They will move it to the "Yes" or "No" position after weighing the pros and cons that have been placed before them in a vigorously waged campaign.

As a result of previous onslaughts on the "blue laws," an ordinance was passed providing for the licensing by the Director of Public Safety of Sunday baseball and football games between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m. The present referendum seeks permission for the opening of motion picture theaters after 2 p. m. on Sundays.

**Argument From Revenue**

California film producers are sufficiently interested in possible increased profits and prestige, to have prepared a special film which is being shown with current news reels. In it Warner Oland, in his familiar Charlie Chan role, makes terse comments on Pennsylvania's present lack of Sunday movies—in the form of his customary Oriental epigrams.

Theater interests are pointing out that with the help of additional Sunday revenue, they may be in a position to show more expensive, and therefore perhaps better, films. In particular, they point to the prolonged darkness of the palatial Mastbaum Theater, one of the finest in the country, which was built to carry on the traditions of first class orchestral music and other "trimmings" to movie entertainment introduced here by Jules Mastbaum, founder of the Stanley Company of America, and donor to Philadelphia of the Rodin Museum.

The last attempt to operate this great theater was made by "Roxy," S. L. Rothafel, who abandoned it with the remark that only with the added receipts from Sunday operation could it be carried on without a deficit.

**Move of Jewish Ministers**

An interesting move in connection with the Sunday referendum was made by the Philadelphia Board of Jewish Ministers. A resolution signed by Rabbi Simon Greenberg, president of the board, was made public on Oct. 29 by the general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance.

"Although Sunday is not our Sabbath," said the resolution, "nevertheless, believing that society rests on a religious foundation, and desiring to co-operate with our Christian brethren in promoting the religious spirit, we deplore any action that would tend to run counter to the moral and spiritual interests of any section of our community."

The Sunday movie question will appear on the face of the voting machines used in Tuesday's election, in the first 40 wards. In wards 41 to 50, where paper ballots are still used, it must be printed on a separate ballot, under a state law providing that a referendum question may not appear on ballots which carry the names of parties and candidates.

## Fresh Disputes Face Pacific Coast Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP)—New trouble plagued Pacific coast ports as disputes between maritime workers and their employers neared another crisis.

Impending arrival of a ship at San Pedro with freight from Gulf of Mexico ports, where a longshoremen's strike is in progress, caused ship operators to express fear that another "hot cargo" controversy, such as recently gripped the harbor here, will result.

At Vancouver, B. C., where a strike has been in effect since last June, leaders of the men issued a statement declaring they believed a recent report by Mr. Justice H. H. Davis was unfair and that the strike would be continued. The jurist, after conducting an inquiry into the Vancouver waterfront situation, laid the blame for the trouble on the men.

In San Francisco, officials of the marine engineers and of the masters, mates and pilots associations opposed new wages, hours and working conditions set up by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and ordered to go into effect Friday.


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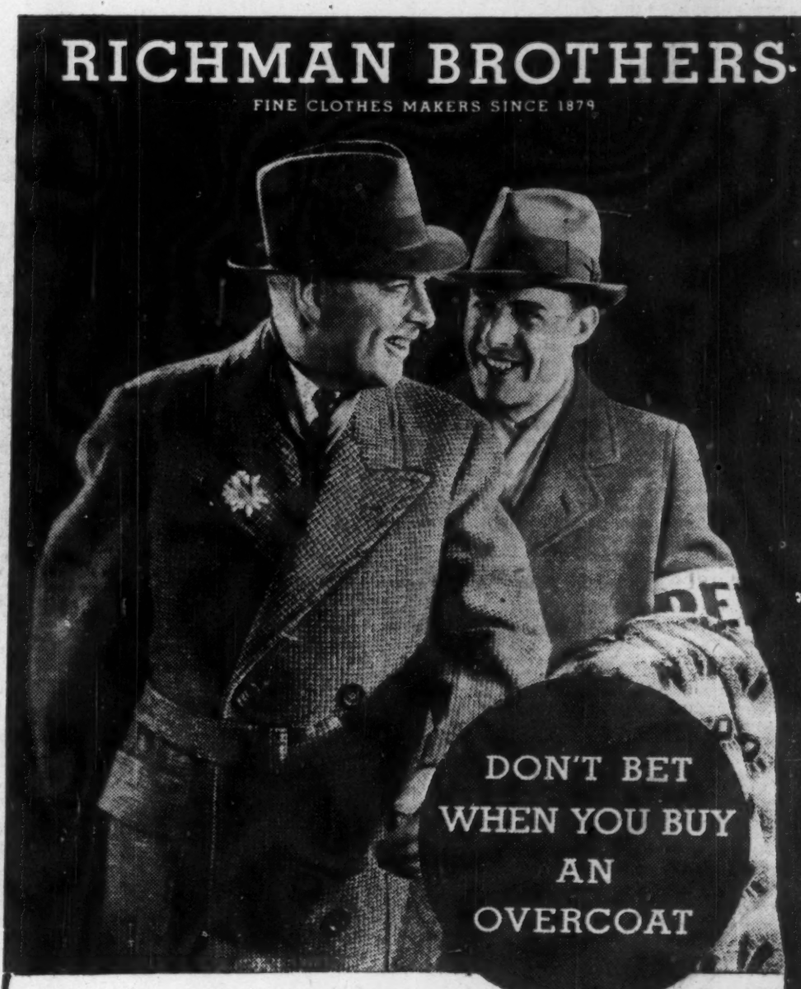


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ESTABLISHED 1879

# Mother Church Service by Radio Is Widely Heard

Reports of the widespread reception of the radiocast evening service on Oct. 6 of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, continue to reach the studios of shortwave station W1XAL in Boston.

At the same time it also has been announced that The Mother Church service will again be radiocast on Sunday, Nov. 3, from the beginning of the chime ringing at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, through to the close of the organ selection following the service. W1XAL will transmit this service on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.45 meters.

**Additional News Broadcast**

In addition, it has been announced that beginning Monday, Nov. 4, radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will also be transmitted over W1XAL on the same frequency, daily except Saturday and Sunday, at 6 p. m., eastern standard time. This will be in addition to the regular daily broadcast over WBZ and its shortwave station W1XK.

Typical of reception of the Sunday evening service on Oct. 6 were letters from points as widely separated as West Palm Beach, Fla., to Port Arthur, Ont., and from Newtonville, Mass., to Vancouver, British Columbia.

**Reception on Whole Good**

West Palm Beach and Port Arthur reported very clear reception. Vancouver reported weak reception on W1XAL's frequency of 15.25 megacycles used during the summer months, but heard the chimes and service on Oct. 6 on the 11.79 megacycle frequency with good volume.

From regions closer to W1XAL came reports of fading and lowered volume. A listener from Mechanicsville, N. Y., reported that although there was fading, on the whole he held the service with good volume. From Schenectady, N. Y., came a report of good reception of the chimes but very poor volume on the service itself.

**Is a Long-Distance Wave**

According to Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, the frequency of 11.79 was used mainly to reach points distant from Boston. On this wave the station W1XAL has received reports of reception from Europe, Africa, parts of South America and Australia. In the United States, however, this frequency cannot be heard with good volume closer than a radius of 300 miles or a circle including Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C.

The frequency of 6.04 megacycles, used on W1XAL's educational programs, covers the North American continent very well and is also heard well in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and other sections not covered by the 11.79 frequency.

**Seeks Added Frequency**

Station W1XAL has an application before the Federal Communications Commission for permission to put an additional transmitter into operation so that it can radiocast simultaneously on both the frequencies of 11.79 and 6.04 megacycles.

In this manner it is hoped to have signals which can be heard equally well close or distant from the transmitter.

It is hoped, Mr. Lemmon said, to receive this permission to radiocast on both frequencies in time for the evening service of The Mother Church on Nov. 3.

## Their Acts of Heroism Are Recognized

© Harris & Ewing

**Air Mail Fliers Receiving Medals From President**

Left to Right—Roy H. Warner, United Air Lines; Grover Tyler, United Air Lines; Lewis Turner, American Airways; Wellington P. McFall, American Airways; Gordon S. Darnell, U. S. Airlines; James Carmichael Jr., Central Air Lines; Edward A. Bellend, TWA; President Roosevelt and Postmaster General James A. Farley.

# Aviation Heroes Honored

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Aviation heroes of the past year who saved the lives of passengers or the U. S. mail at grave risks to themselves received honor awards personally from President Roosevelt here this week.

To seven pilots were handed personally by the President the air-mail fliers' medal of honor, authorized by Congress in 1931. Two co-pilots, not authorized under the act to receive the medals, received letters of commendation for heroic acts.

The awards are made on the strength of recommendations of the Post Office Department. Postmaster General James A. Farley assisted the President at the presentations.

The pilots honored were:

Gordon H. Darnell, who on June 28, 1933, while flying from Kansas City to Denver, landed his plane after it caught fire in the air, removed his passengers and saved the mail aboard the plane except for a batch in the cockpit, which burned in the air before a gas tank exploded, demolishing the plane.

James H. Carmichael Jr., who while flying on April 21, 1935, from Washington to Detroit lost a motor from his plane, maneuvered the craft safely back to Washington and made a landing on one wheel without injury to his passengers or loss of the mail.

Edward A. Bellande, who on the night of Feb. 10, 1933, while flying from San Francisco to Los Angeles, landed safely seven passengers after his plane caught fire in the air. One passenger was slightly burned and some of the mail was destroyed.

Wellington P. McFall, who on Dec. 6, 1933, while flying from Texarkana to Dallas, Texas, piloted his mail plane to safety, using it as a glider, after the motor had fallen from the craft.

Grover Tyler, who on March 2, 1931, on a flight from Seattle to San Diego, landed a burning plane in a grove of trees without injury to his passengers, except minor burns and cuts, and who then saved 319 pounds of mail in pouches that were burning while he removed them from the ship.

Lewis S. Turner, who on March 16, 1933, landed safely a plane with two passengers after his plane had burst into flame soon after he had taken off from an airport at Fort Worth. He retained control of his ship, although he suffered severe burns to his hands, forehead and ears.

Roy H. Warner, who on Aug. 29, 1930, flying from Boise, Idaho, to Pasco, Wash., carrying only mail, stuck to his ship even after fire that was consuming it had ignited his clothing, brought it to ground with one wing burned away and then saved his mail pouches before exploding gasoline tanks demolished his plane.

The letters of commendation were sent to R. H. Taylor, who was co-pilot with Pilot Carmichael, and Lynn Berkenkamp, who was co-pilot with Pilot Bellande.

Mr. Taylor received the "highest commendation" for his co-operation in helping handle the plane after a motor had been lost.

Mr. Berkenkamp was commended for checking the flames and keeping them from the passengers compartment while the pilot made the safe landing.

# Mrs. Roosevelt Plans More Comforts For White House Help

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes that charity begins at home. When she was in New York she contributed to the support of rest rooms for unemployed girls in the downtown section of the city. Now she has supervised the reconstruction of the lower part of the White House to make more comfortable quarters for the employees there.

"I felt that the White House should set an example of what is right in the way of conditions for people who work in the household," the President's wife said yesterday as she described a dining room, small sitting room and locker rooms now being constructed on the lower floor of the mansion.

She commented that at least there would be a place for the help "to sit down once in a while." Heretofore, she said, the cooks had one small room but the rest of the household employees had to hang their belongings on hooks in a narrow hallway. The former basement dining room was much too small to accommodate all who had to be fed there and the butler's pantry was inconveniently located.

Renovating the White House has proved a much bigger job than was supposed when work was begun in mid-summer. When electricians knocked out walls to change the "D. C." electric system to the more modern "A. C." they found many of the plumbing pipes in bad shape. These are now being replaced. Repairs will not be finally completed until around Thanksgiving.

Although the Coolidges had extensive remodeling done on the upper floors of the mansion, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out today that the last major changes in the lower section were made in 1901.

"I'm sure our ideas have progressed since 1901," she said.

# Selfridge Credits Private Building For English Gains

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Attributing 70 per cent of the economic recovery in England to its privately financed home-building program, H. Gordon Selfridge, the American who established Selfridge and Company, big London department store, yesterday declared that this fact offered the most interesting point of contrast between English and American recovery efforts.

Mr. Selfridge addressed representatives of the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York, the Association of Buying Offices and the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Samuel W. Reyburn, president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, presided.

**Low-Cost Housing**

In England today, Mr. Selfridge said, 80 per cent of the houses being erected cost between $2500 and $4000, whereas the American minimum is $6000; that this year England will build about 330,000 separate home units, as compared with approximately 60,000 in the United States; that 85 per cent of English homebuilding was being done by private enterprise financed mainly through the English building societies, whose total assets have mounted since 1929 from £312,000,000 to £550,000,000 sterling. His store, he said, often sold as many as 1000 homes at a time.

"When it is realized that 85 per cent of the people in this country today, including those on relief, receive incomes of $3000 a year or less," he continued, "it becomes apparent that a product must be turned out at a lower price if the mass market is to be reached.

"From my observation, the only thing missing over here is the ability to evolve a practical program. In my opinion, America will have somewhere between 7,000,000 and 9,000,000 permanently unemployed unless there can be developed, or redeveloped, a new industry, just as the railroad and the automobile took care of our previous returns to prosperity."

**Position of Businessman**

In this connection, Mr. Selfridge stressed the importance of businessmen remaining "captains of their ships even when struck by a great storm, such as the depression.

"It is impossible for me to see how a government made up of elected or appointed men suddenly can acquire the ability to take the captain's place and direct, in their own theoretical way, the course of business," he said.

"We in England say to the government, we will do our share, gentlemen; let us alone. We don't think you can do better than we. We always will listen to suggestions and act on them if they seem wise, but we insist on being masters of our own business."

# Mrs. Hoover Calls Upon Girl Scouts To Be 'Good Neighbors' at All Times

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 31 (AP)—In a Girl Scout Week message, Mrs. Herbert Hoover urged America's younger generation today to be "good neighbors" individually, in the family, in the community, and among nations.

"Being good neighbors has always been one of the emphasized qualities of Scouts—good neighbors individually, good neighbors in the family, good neighbors in the community, and good neighbors among nations," she said.

"Doubtless that is the most important factor connected with Girl Scout Week. It is a time when the girls try definitely to have their neighbors learn more about them; learn that they are ever ready to be useful, friendly, cheerful, and also ready for fun when sterner duty does not call.

"To let the neighbors, in city or country, know the Girl Scouts better, and to encourage the girls to know themselves better, is the reason for Girl Scout Week."

Mrs. Hoover broke her rule against interviews to voice her ideas for the organization, which recently named her president of its national council.


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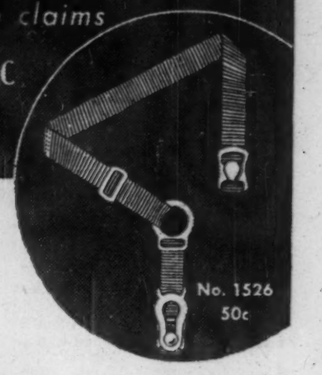


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# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

Strand Magazine. This was the first official move to deal with the growing number of Conservative Party alarms directed at arousing fear of German rearmament.

The Churchill article in question was directed at Reichsführer Hitler himself. Germany has watched with increasing concern the tendency among Government speakers in Britain, including Prime Minister Baldwin, to point to Germany as the outstanding potential European threat.

## Near East—Iran and Iraq Make Treaty

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—Considerable importance for the future of the Near East is attached to a treaty of friendship and nonaggression understood to have been initialed here by representatives of Turkey, Iraq and Iran (Persia). Iraq and Iran have recently come to an agreement in their territorial dispute. Afghanistan is asked to join, and agreements with Yemen and Hadjaz are in process.

It would be premature to say that a Near Eastern bloc has been formed, but unquestionably a greater sense of solidarity between these countries would constitute a fact of the first importance affecting European powers which have interests in the Near East. The Geneva document is said by some to be only preliminary in character, but in any case it is indicative of a movement which tends more and more to link up the relatively small nations.

## Netherlands—National Socialists Weekly Banned

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM—Suppression of a National Socialist weekly by police is regarded as a prelude to rigid action by The Netherlands Government against National Socialism within its borders. The Itrecht Press publishing the weekly was closed and the author of articles considered injurious to The Netherlands will be prosecuted.

Meanwhile, a bill is shortly to be introduced in the Parliament entirely outlawing the secretly maintained National Socialist private Storm Troops. This bill was promised in the speech from the throne in September.

Following the July elections, the Senate now has two National Socialist senators out of 50, and last April saw nearly eight per cent of the voters back the National Socialist movement.

## AAA—Reports People Well Fed in Depression

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—The average yearly amount of food by weight consumed by Americans in the depression years fell off only one and three tenths per cent as compared with the later boom years. This figure was published by Consumers' Guide, an AAA periodical, to show that there was no startling decrease in the average food consumption because of the depression. The guide indicated that such average figures, however, do not distinguish between income groups or show the substitution of cheaper foods for more costly.

From 1925 to 1929, the average yearly consumption per person was 1474 pounds, dropping to 1454 pounds in the years 1930 to 1933.

## Mandates—Annual Inquiry Ended

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—The League Mandates Commission has completed its routine annual inquiry into whether Japan has fortified its mandated islands, and dismissed the subject with the usual glance at sundry accusations.

The question of permitting tariffs against Japanese traders in the various mandates, urged by some groups now that Japan has left the League, was referred to the League Council without recommendation. It is presumed the Council will not interfere with Japan's present equality of trading status in the mandates.

## Transpacific—Air Mail Service Starts Nov. 22

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Postponement of the first scheduled transpacific air mail flight from Nov. 8 to Nov. 22 was announced by Postmaster General Farley. The delay was granted at the request of Pan American Airways, the company whose plane will make the flight from San Francisco to Manila.

**Manila** (AP)—Plans for commercial air service of the Royal Dutch Airlines between Java and the Philippines starting in February were disclosed here today. The line would fill the final gap in air service around the world, when the Pan American service is in operation.

The first flight will be made in co-operation with the Iloilo-Negros Line a Philippine concern, which tomorrow will inaugurate a weekly service between Manila and Davao in the southern Philippines, on the proposed line of flight to Java.

## LaGuardia—Makes No-Noise Rule Daylong

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—New York's antinoise front will be extended from an 8 to a 24-hour basis tomorrow, after a month of "quiet, please!" from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. Twenty thousand noisy citizens have been admonished and 150 taken as far as court, since the quietus dictum of Oct. 1—with the result that he night-time decibel readings for motor horns, radio loudspeakers and late parties have shown a marked reduction.

The 24-hour vigilance basis for quiet will be advertised with 150,000 posters in English, Yiddish, Italian, German and Chinese. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia initiated it with a ban on the bombs which Italians regard as integral to their feast-day observances. Imported customs must give way to the public interest when they annoy others, he told the protesting bomb-makers.

## Walker Back in N. Y. After Three Years 'Exile'

ABOARD S. S. MANHATTAN, OFF QUARANTINE, NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—James J. Walker, former Mayor of New York, returned home today from almost three years of self-imposed exile in Europe. Mr. Walker, with his wife, the former Betty Compton, arrived at quarantine in the liner Manhattan at noon.

An advance guard of a flotilla of welcoming craft—two pleasure yachts—met the Manhattan shortly after it passed Ambrose Light. Their whistles blew a greeting to be answered by a hoarse salute from the liner. The yachts flew banners being the inscriptions "Hello, Jimmy," and "Welcome Home, Jimmy."


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**Mobiloil Arctic—Mobilgas**

# Brazil Speeds Ratification Of Commercial Pact With U. S.; Branch Factories Big Issue

*Weekly Latin-American Article*

*By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News*

Ratification in the Brazilian Senate of a new Brazilian-United States commercial treaty is looked for any day, according to reliable information at Washington. The pact has already been passed upon favorably by the lower house and by one of the two Senate committees required to examine all trade agreements.

The treaty was signed, Feb. 2, 1935, by officials of the United States and Brazilian Governments but required, also, the sanction of the Brazilian Congress. Thirty days after such ratification it will go into force following an exchange of notes between the Presidents of the United States and Brazil.

**Most-Favored-Nation Plan**

The agreement is based upon the principle of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment and on the consequent assumption that the concessions which each nation grants to the products of the other will, as a general rule, be extended to like products of other countries. In negotiating a treaty under these terms the two republics have given a practical expression of the ideas put into effect at the Montevideo conference of 1933.

Brazil is the second largest South American market for United States exports, Argentina being slightly better. The United States takes from 40 to 50 per cent of Brazilian products. The economies of the two nations are largely complementary so that an exchange of products is generally favorable to both.

| Year | U.S. to Brazil | Brazil to U. S. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | $108,787,000 | $207,686,000 |
| 1930 | 53,809,000 | 130,854,000 |
| 1931 | 28,579,000 | 110,212,000 |
| 1932 | 28,600,000 | 82,139,000 |
| 1933 | 29,727,000 | 82,592,000 |
| 1934 | 40,382,000 | 91,484,000 |

**Division of Trade**

The United States export trade to Brazil is made up of hundreds of industrial and agricultural products. Outstanding are automotive products, gasoline and other petroleum products, machinery, textiles and wheat flour. The United States imports from Brazil coffee, cacao beans, sheep and goat skins, carnauba wax and Brazil nuts.

Considerable opposition to the ratification of the new treaty existed for some time in the State of Sao Paulo where manufacturing interests anticipated competition. However, it appears that influences in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the republic, were sufficiently strong to override the objections.

**Coffee Trade Important**

Arguments in the Senate favoring the treaty emphasized the fact that the United States purchased some 8,000,000 bags of coffee annually. Further, they brought out that coffee roasters in the United States might reasonably purchase coffee from other sources if Brazil did not grant certain tariff concessions on northern goods. It was argued that because the United States had kept coffee on the free list, there was no proof that it would continue to do so.

In comparison with the trade carried on by Brazil with other nations, the United States, during 1934, took 39.3 per cent of the Republic's total exports, as against 13 per cent by Germany and 12 per cent by Great Britain. Brazil, in return, purchased exports amounting to 23.6 per cent from the United States, as against 14 per cent from Germany and 17.2 per cent from Great Britain.

**Branch Factory Problem**

An interesting item tied in with the commercial treaty negotiations was the branch factory situation in Brazil. The question involved was that if northern branch factories supplied most of the demand in a foreign nation or even had surplus for export, it was safe to assume that the prospects for the United States marketing additional supplies of similar products were not especially favorable, and consequently a reduction in duty on such articles was of little value.

There was, of course, a number of things to be ascertained in arriving at a definite conclusion in regard to the effect of a particular branch on articles chosen for reciprocity concessions. It was important to determine the proportion of the demand in the foreign country supplied by northern branches. And it was, likewise, important to ascertain the character of operations performed by the branches.

**Outside Capital**

Perhaps it is not generally known that outside of public utilities the $40,000,000 of northern capital invested in Brazilian industry is about equally divided between production for export and production for local markets. In the first category meat packing plants are the large item, while the second is heavily weighed by light manufacturing or transforming operations in products which, because of traiffs or transportation factors, cannot compete with the finished goods. Products of the first category are marked with an asterisk (*):

1. Meat packing in which the United States meat companies have five operating units in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, having an investment of some $20,000,000.

2. Manganese in which a large steel company owns a mine in the State of Minas Geraes valued at around $6,000,000.

3. Rubber in which a large northern automobile manufacturer started a plantation during 1927 and which is valued at about $6,000,000.

**Automobile Plants**

4. Automobiles (*) in which two northern manufacturers operate three plants in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro where cars are assembled from parts: combined value figured at $9,000,000.

5. Cement, corn products, electric apparatus and safety razor blades and safety razors (*), phonograph records, elevators and railway cars (*), paper bags (*), and medicinal and toilet preparations (*).

It is apparent from the above data that the branch factory situation is intimately connected with the general industrial development of the United States. For this reason, if for no other, the list of concessions granted to the United States by Brazil under the new treaty is interesting.

**Duty Reductions**

Duty reductions include automobiles and trucks and their parts, electric batteries, steel furniture, cement, gasoline pumps. Duties which will not be raised during the life of the treaty include agricultural machinery including tractors (no duty), refrigerators, motorcycles, typewriters, sewing machines, telephone and telegraph equipment, and motion picture films.

In terms of trade the reductions which Brazil will grant represent a United States export business of roughly $35,239,000 in 1929, and $7,030,000 in 1933, and cover in those years 32.5 per cent and 23.8 per cent, respectively, of northern trade with Brazil.

**Free Entry of Coffee**

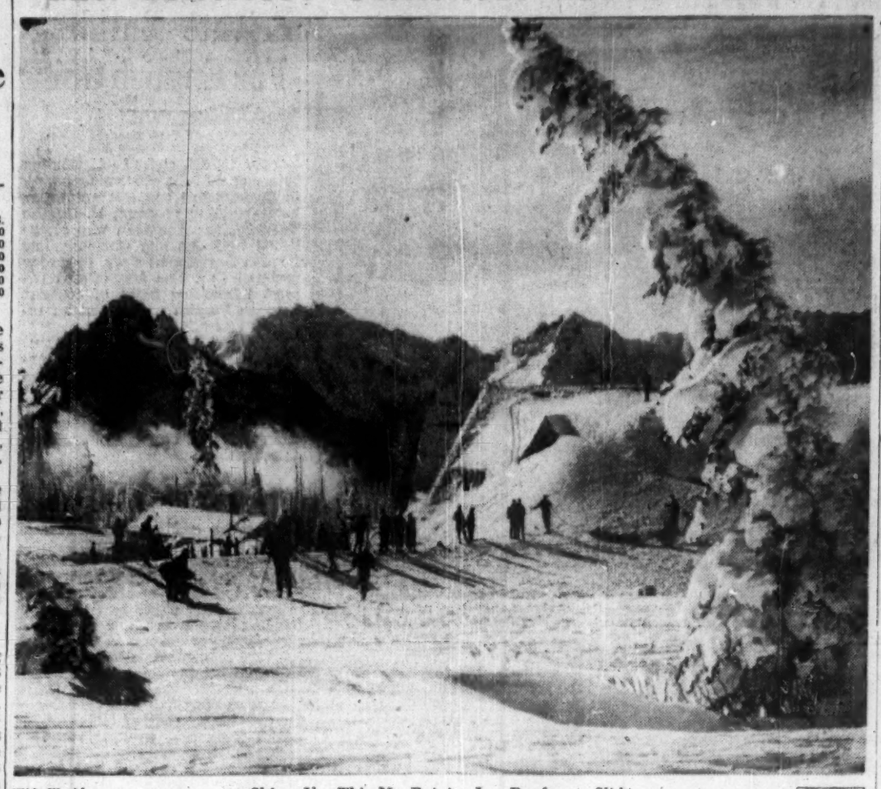
In return for the favors granted by Brazil that country is to be guaranteed the free entry of coffee into the United States during the life of the treaty. Coffee exports to the northern markets figure around $100,000,000 annually.

Inasmuch as the Brazilian-United States pact is similar to the United States-Cuban commercial agreement of August, 1934, it is well to point out that they differ in one important particular. The agreement with Cuba provides that the United States and the island republic will grant to each other better tariff treatment than that accorded to other nations. The Brazilian pact, as stated, provides that concessions extended between the United States and the southern republic will be extended to nations trading in like products, unless special considerations are already in force.

G. H. C.

# Mt. Rainier Summer Hotel Also Winter Hotel

*Paradise Inn will be open all winter for snow sports lovers and when the drifts get up around the eaves of the building skiers can slide to their heart's content. Park service will keep roads open.*



Wide World — Skiers Use This Mt. Rainier Inn Roof as a Slide

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—For the first time in the history of the development of entertainment facilities in the Rainier National Park, Paradise Inn will be kept open all winter.

This change of policy comes as the result of the ever-increasing favor in which winter sports on the mountain are held.

The building is now being prepared for the time when the snow will be reaching for the ridgepole. That complete comfort may be secured, steam radiators are being installed in the dining room and lobby, and a false ceiling is being built in the lobby to keep the heat from escaping.

Paradise Inn will open Dec. 14 for the winter season and will be operated on the American plan on week ends and holidays, with table d'hote meal service. During the week, European plan accommodations will be available with a la carte meal service. A limited number of rooms will be leased in this building.

After Dec. 14 cafeteria meals at week ends will be served in Paradise Lodge, and a few rooms will be for lease. Also to be rented will be 16 three-room cabins and 26 one-room cabins and also rooms in the old lodge dormitory. In all, 900 can be accommodated during the winter.

The national park service will keep the highway open to Narada Falls. And a special street-lighting arrangement is being installed between the Lodge and Paradise Inn. The 1200-foot toboggan slide that attracted many in years past has been torn down. The interest in skiing has lured people from other snow sport.

For the first time a CCC camp of 200 boys will be kept at Longmire Springs during the winter. These boys will assist in parking problems and trail conditioning.

# Prohibitionists Rally Forces For Entering Campaign in 1936

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Entering its sixty-sixth year of continuous activity, the Prohibition Party is preparing with fresh enthusiasm to enter the 1936 presidential campaign. It has set May 5, 1936, as the date for its nominating convention, to be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Is the party discouraged by repeal? Not at all. On the contrary, Edward E. Blake, its national chairman, thinks the outlook for the party is better today than it has been for 20 years.

"During the time the Eighteenth Amendment was in the Constitution the drys thought there was no need of a Prohibition Party," he said. "Now they have discovered that they lost the amendment because there was no party behind it.

**Ready to Vote Dry**

"They see in the present conditions under repeal that prohibition was not a failure, but a success, as compared with any other plan ever adopted as a remedy for the liquor problem. Many thousands who voted for repeal are now ready to vote for prohibition.

"Further, they now see the hopelessness of expecting either major party to do anything for prohibition."

The Prohibition Party is organized at present in 32 states, and its workers are endeavoring to complete organizations in the remaining states in time for the national convention.

It has local organizations also, as for example the Cook County committee which has just held its convention here.

**Stuck By for 40 Years**

The party has exceptional leadership. Mr. Blake, who is the type of man who could doubtless make his way in any line of business with success, has preferred to devote his energies to the party and has stuck by it for 40 years. He has never had an endowment to keep his office going, but has had to work on a small budget, raising the needed money as he went.

Why does he do it? "The work has got to be done," he says simply.

He publishes a magazine, the National Prohibitionist, which carries on its editorial page a vigorous call to action, beginning "No surrender; no retreat; no compromise." The "new line of battle" outlined here includes the following points:

"Rehabilitate as quickly as possible the Prohibition Party organization in every state and in every political division of each state, so as to co-ordinate all the dry strength in one party.

"Adopt a platform broad enough to unite all those who believe in national prohibition, making declarations on humanitarian and economic issues to conserve the welfare and establish social justice."

**Underestimate Strength**

The drys underestimate their own strength, declares Mr. Blake. There are some 13,000,000 people who have voted dry, he figures, enough people to carry an election. Yet they do not make themselves heard politically. On the other hand, he notes that some minorities, by being vociferous, have given an impression of strength far beyond their numbers. Take the Communists, he says. There are estimated to be only 30,000 members of that party in the United States, but they have been able to scare the country, he declares.

Mr. Blake believes that if the drys would unite in the Prohibition Party they could reform government. He favors a platform including other planks, such as impartial enforcement of the laws without regard to party expediency. The last platform of the party contained planks on reform of judicial procedure, economic relief, taxation, child labor, peace and other public matters.

Will the drys accept the invitation to support the party? Apparently not as organizations. The national W. C. T. U. says it does not indorse parties, but only principles. Many of its older members do belong to the Prohibition Party, it was reported at headquarters here, and of late others, dissatisfied with the wet policies of the major parties, have voted the Prohibition ticket. Mr. Blake addressed the recent W. C. T. U. convention.

The Anti-Saloon League also says it does not recommend parties, but merely appraises candidates and approves them if they are found up to their standards.

# What's Going On in the Arts

**Ballet Russe—Two Revivals**

"THAMAR" and "Carnaval" were the revivals offered by the Ballet Russe at the Opera House last evening. The choreography of both is designated as "after Fokine."

"Thamar" is similar to "Schéhérazade" in its stylized eroticism and its gorgeous interplay of color in the scenery and costumes of Léon Bakst. It is based on the Russian legend of the vicious Georgian queen who lured strangers to her tower and destroyed them after a night of revelry. The music is from the tone poem of like name by the Russian composer, Balakireff. Tchernicheva was the sinister queen—a mimed rather than a danced part. Massine was the hero, who dances his delight in the beautiful enchantress and most rhythmically meets his fate. The corps de ballet does a lot of rushing about in sumptuous apparel. On the whole it is only a slightly lesser spectacle than "Schehérazade," a little more dramatically compact, but no more essentially dancical. This was the centerpiece of the evening.

It was preceded by "Carnaval," a mad and merry caprice, setting forth the dancers' abilities with gay nonchalance. Here the Bakst costumes and scenery are of a lighter, more pastel mood and coloring. The delectable Columbine of Danilova, the Pickish Harlequin of Lichine, Riabouchinska's dainty Papillon and Tamara Gregorieva's attractive Chiarina all flutter across the bare ante-room with its ugly Biedermeier sofas, like the figures in Robert Schumann's fantasy momentarily envisioned. Eusebius (Jasinsky) in a coral jacket, attitudinizes romantically. Pantalon blusters and fumes. Estrella and Florestan weave noncommittally in and out of the action and the killjoy Philistines enter futilely at the end. Throughout, the forlorn Pierrot (Jean Hoyer) with his overlong sleeves, strikes a dismal accent against the brightness of the festival. All acquitted themselves with taste. Danilova and Riabouchinska are the more spirituelle of the company's ballerinas, both exquisite in their separate ways.

The piano score is overorchestrated. The musical effect is muddy. Why not two pianos, played by first-rate pianists, as a pleasing variation for musical accompaniment? Some day the Ballet Russe will bring its orchestra up to the high standard that must have been set by its predecessor. It is unimaginable that Diaghileff would have permitted inferior musical performance in his idealistic fusion of all the arts.

The light-hearted "Beau Danube," with Danilova, Riabouchinska and Massine in the principal parts, was the last item on the program.

M. L.

**John Andreev**

AT THE Number 10 Gallery, 10 Newbury Street, there is a one-man show of oils painted by John Andreev. This artist of Russian origin has settled in America.

The room looks very gay indeed for the character and cheery handling of paint. In keeping with his Russian tradition, Mr. Andreev has preferred bright and bold color. Add to that the preference for sharp imagery, bold outline, emphatically indicated planes, and we have a form of picture making which commands the attention, to say the least. Despite the modernisms, Mr. Andreev maintains the peculiarly Russian taste which harks back to the frank colorings in peasant embroideries and in the more formidable ikons. He makes the shapes of fruit, flowers, vases, people conform to the pattern if it does require a certain stylization.

**At the Germanic Museum**

An exhibition of bookbindings made by Ignatz Wiemeler is on view at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, until Nov. 11. Herr Wiemeler has for ten years directed the department of book binding at the Academy of Graphic Art in Leipsig. Twenty-seven volumes are on view. Exhibited besides is a step-by-step process of binding.—D. A.

**"The Three Musketeers"**

AFTER vicissitudes in transportation which delayed its first showing for 16 hours, RKO's filming of "The Three Musketeers" came at last to the screen of the Keith Memorial Theater at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. We hope it will not seem too obvious if we say it was worth waiting for. Rowland V. Lee, directing, and his associates have followed with reasonable fidelity the famous story, and have taken advantage of its cinematic opportunities. There is, perhaps inevitably, a difference in emphasis, an alteration of proportion; but the story is there. If the acting had ranked with the direction, this would have been an outstanding picture. Unfortunately, it is below the requirements, except in a few instances. The best work is done by Paul Lukas, who conveys not only the swagger but the tragedy of Athos. Moroni Olsen's Porthos is properly boisterous, and the Aramis of Anslow Stevens appropriately subdued. Lumsden Hare is authoritative as De Treville, and John Qualen is an authentic Planchet. Ian Keith as De Rochefort and Margot Grahame as Milady are fair. But Walter Abel is far from being the D'Artagnan of one's imagination, and Heather Angel (Constance), Rosamond Pinchot (The Queen), Nigel de Brulied (Richelieu) and Ralph Forbes (Buckingham) are less than adequate.

## U. S. Labor Party Forecast by Group In San Francisco Race

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP)—A National Labor Party was envisioned today by the united labor committee which has placed a ticket in the field for the San Francisco municipal election.

"We are through with the Democrats. We are through with the Republicans," said Redfern Mason, the committee's candidate in the five-cornered race for Mayor at next Tuesday's nonpartisan election. "Our movement is the beginning of a National Labor Party.

"We are only one of several liberal-labor groups which have united for municipal campaigns this year."

The slender, quiet-voiced music critic and scholar, who laid aside his work of translating Dante's "Purgatoric," predicted a spread of the fusion labor groups throughout the West.

The committee's slate of candidates for Mayor, the six supervisorial vacancies and three other municipal posts ranges from Mr. Mason's liberal viewpoint to the Communism of James Tracy, nominee for supervisor.

Mayor Angelo Rossi, the city's only chief executive since the late Gov. James Rolph relinquished his 20-year reign in the City Hall, dominated the race for Mayor. His chief opponent is Adolph Uhl, who was known as "the Watchdog of the Treasury" until he was elected supervisor with two of his supporters at the last election. Harry L. Todd, former postmaster, and Edward Rainey, former state superintendent of banks, are the other two candidates for Mayor.

## Jubilee Celebration Held for President Of Rubber Concern

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31 (AP)—Charles J. Davol, president of the Davol Rubber Company for the past 25 years, yesterday received congratulations from employees and from friends on completion of 50 years of service with the company.

He heads a concern which is said not to have cut wages nor laid off any of its employees during the depression.

The company also boasts that 15 per cent of its 700 employees have worked for the concern more than 25 years and that 19 of them have a record of more than 40 years' continuous employment.

Mr. Davol entered the company's service as an apprentice in 1885. He advanced to the post of general manager, which he held until 1909, when he became president and treasurer. Later he served for a period as managing director.

**Mexico Opens Wire Service**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Telephone service between this capital and Villahermosa, state capital of Tabasco, has been inaugurated, thus joining that tropical state to worldwide telephonic channels. As yet there is no railroad joining Tabasco to Mexico City, although a survey for such a line is now being made.

## Old-Age Pension Resolve Voted in Oregon House

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 31 (AP)—A memorial to Congress favoring adoption of the Townsend old-age pension plan, was approved and sent to the State Senate yesterday by the Oregon House. The vote was 36 to 24.

## Wells of Fresh Water Surprise Block Island

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—To the amazement of native Block Islanders, one of their oldest theories has collapsed. Recent digging on the island has proved that it is possible to sink a well and get fresh water. For generations the only tapped source of fresh water has been Sands Pond, which serves the business area and hotels. Residents outside this area have depended on rainwater.

Two new wells have been driven and each is reported producing fresh water at the rate of 60 gallons a minute. One of the wells is being used by a utility company and the other by a waterworks firm. Heretofore attempts to drive wells have been disappointing. If there was water, it was salty.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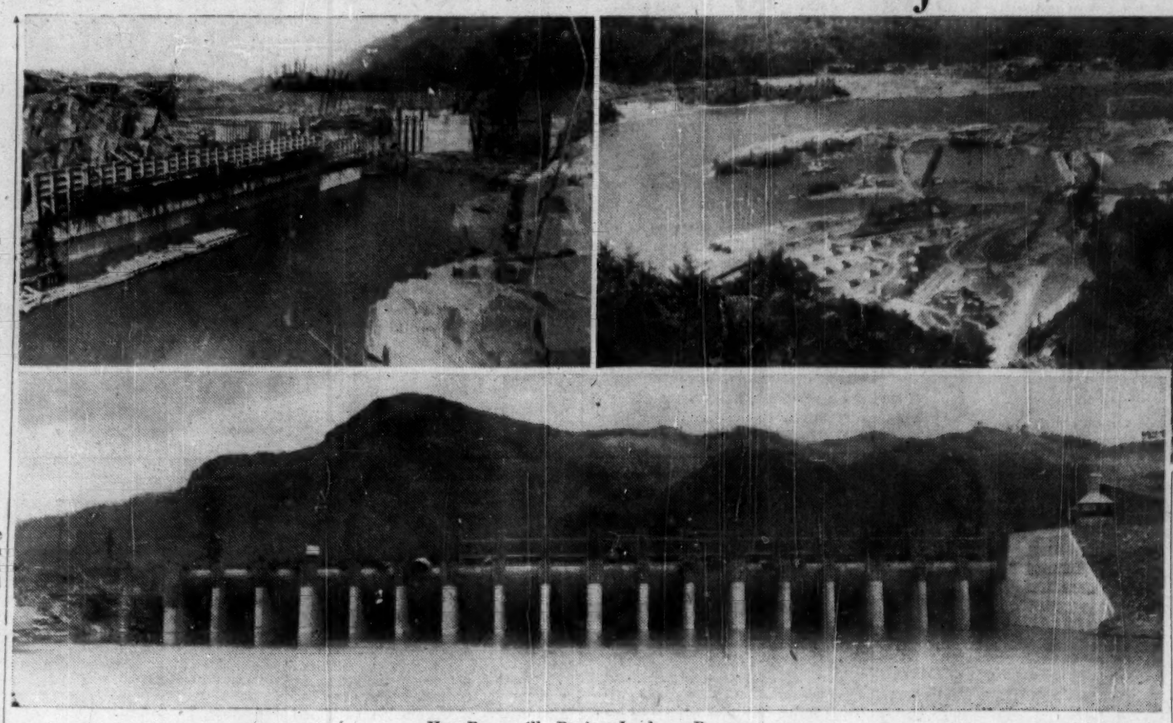
HA-48

# Two Key Dams of Columbia River Power Project Near Completion

*Bonneville and Coulee Dams enter final stages of construction. Engineers point to features that make the great stream the world's greatest source of power.*

*Gigantic public improvements costing billions of dollars, employing millions of workers, controlling waters to protect property, developing hydroelectric current to give man cheaper heat, light and power, are steadily progressing in the United States.* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *with pictures and stories, will present the Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, San Francisco Bay bridges, Mississippi River projects, Passamaquoddy development, Florida ship canal, Gulf of Mexico intracoastal canal, and others.*



How Bonneville Project Looks at Present

Upper Left: Bonneville Dam Ship Lock Under Construction on Oregon Shore of Columbia River. Upper Right: Panorama of Bonneville Project With Oregon Shore in the Foreground. Lower: Upstream View of Bonneville Dam Powerhouse Sub-structure and of Navigation Lock Construction.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPOKANE, Wash.—With the completion of the Bonneville Dam near Portland, Ore., in sight, and the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam in north central Washington well under way, the development of the Columbia River becomes of primary importance to a nation because construction materials are pouring into the damsites from nearly every state.

This "greatest power stream in the civilized world" will utilize tens of millions of dollars worth of construction materials, and millions of man hours of labor before the ten dams on the Columbia contemplated by government engineers are completed.

**Travels Devious Course**

The beginning of all this activity lies within Lake Columbia, B. C., the source of the Columbia River. From here the river flows north and then south for a distance of 465 miles before meeting the Clark's Fork and entering the State of Washington. The river then travels southwesterly across the state for 421 miles to the mouth of the Snake River. Here it turns westward between Washington and Oregon and through the Cascade Range for 324 miles to the ocean.

Thus James O'Sullivan, secretary of the Columbia Basin Commission, with headquarters here, traces the river's flow.

**Explains Dam's Value**

In reply to a recent criticism of the Grand Coulee project on the ground that it was located in a "wilderness" without economic justification for its power and land reclamation features, Mr. O'Sullivan made a voluminous and detailed statement of the dam's value.

It is located in "one of the richest and most productive agricultural sections of the United States," Mr. O'Sullivan said. The transmission distance to Seattle for electrical energy he gives as less than 200 miles, while other population centers are nearer and the Columbia River basin is traversed by three transcontinental railways.

**What It Does**

This "key dam" of the Columbia River, Mr. O'Sullivan concluded in reply to his engineer critic, has the following planned results:

1. Develops the largest block of cheap electric power on the American continent.
2. Does more for navigation than any other dam on the Columbia.
3. Reduces flood damages on the lower river.
4. Increases the commercial power of the river downstream as far as the Snake River 100 per cent and adds 50 per cent to its commercial power below the Snake.
5. Makes possible the reclamation of the finest tract of semiarid land left in the West.

**Greatest Power Source**

"With an annual run-off at its mouth 10 times as great as that of the Colorado River, and with a drop of 2650 feet from its source to the sea, the Columbia constitutes the greatest power stream in the civilized world," Mr. O'Sullivan declares.

"In the section between British Columbia and the sea, where the drop in the river is 1300 feet, the Columbia alone, without harnessing its numerous tributaries, is capable of generating one third of the electric power produced in the United States for all purposes in 1930.

**Has Great Potentiality**

"Its flood waters are sufficient to irrigate many times the 2,000,000 acres of potentially rich, but semi-arid farm land bordering the river; its cheap and abundant power is capable of making economic the processing of millions of tons of copper, magnesite, iron, potash, aluminum clays and other minerals located in the Northwest.

"Its abundant waters, when leveled out by a series of dams, will furnish a highway for economic river transportation into the interior of an empire."

"In 1931, after the consideration of many plans, the U. S. Army Engineers recommended a comprehensive plan of development of the Columbia for storage, navigation, flood control, power and irrigation. This plan consists of ten dams, including Rock Island, which has already been constructed by private capital, Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

"It provides for a depth of nine feet for navigation and includes the ultimate irrigation of 2,000,000 acres of land by pumping with the power generated at several of these dams.

**Scooped Out by River**

"The plan recommends the construction, when authorized, of a high dam on the Columbia at the head of the Grand Coulee and the large-scale pumping of 16,000 second-feet of water to an average height of 300 feet into the Grand Coulee for the irrigation of 1,200,000 acres of land.

"The Grand Coulee, which is two miles wide, 1000 feet deep and 50 miles long, and forms an open channel to the lands to be irrigated, was cut out by the Columbia when the river was blocked by a glacier. The floor of this coulee is now 600 feet above the level of the river.

**Double Size of Niagara**

"The Grand Coulee Dam, when completed, will be 4300 feet long on the crest, 500 feet high above the lowest bedrock and 450 feet thick at the base. Containing 9,600,000 cubic yards of concrete or three times the masonry in Boulder Dam or the Pyramid of Cheops, it will be twice as high as Niagara and will have more water flowing over its spillway during floods than goes over that famous cataract.

"Last year 3500 workmen, directed by engineers and contractors, aided by giant equipment, excavated 15,000,000 cubic yards of overburden and constructed railways, highways, camps, bridges and cofferdams.

**Work in Superlatives**

"For the transportation of excavated material, they constructed the largest belt conveyor system ever built, with a capacity of 60,000 cubic yards per day.

They erected a cellular sheet steel cofferdam 2900 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 110 feet high above bedrock, which is the largest of its type ever erected. They have constructed a huge washing and screening plant for concrete aggregates near the pit on the east side of the river and have installed a belt conveyor several miles in length to carry the washed and graded gravel and sand to the concrete mixing plants, having a capacity of 14,000 cubic yards per day. The pouring of concrete will commence in November.

**Face Mighty Task**

"In the building of this giant barrier, the bureau of reclamation and the Mason - Walsh - Atkinson - Kier Company, which has the contract for the construction of the foundations costing $63,000,000, face the mightiest task in the history of engineering and construction.

"They must construct the dam while the river is passing over its low sections. They are now building the shore ends of the dam and the river will be diverted over low blocks left in the west end.

"The problem of protecting bedrock at the toe of the dam against the impact of a possible 25,000,000 horsepower of energy dropping over the spillway of the structure is unprecedented.

**Will Shield Bedrock**

It is planned to accomplish this by providing for a deep pool below the dam and a bucket at its toe to turn the falling water away from bedrock.

"The Grand Coulee project is furnishing employment, directly and indirectly, to at least 9000 men. This dam is not being built at the Grand Coulee; it is being assembled there. More than $6,000,000 of the $13,000,000 already spent on the project has been invested in electric shovels, caterpillar tractors, trucks, dump buggies, concrete mixers, lumber, belt conveyors, steel sheet piling, etc., and most of this material and equipment has been furnished by factories located in the East and Middle West.

"The cost of the Grand Coulee Dam and power plant is estimated at $175,000,000, and the total cost of the dam, power plant and reclamation at $393,000,000. However, engineers find that the actual investment, spread over a period of 40 years, will not exceed $260,000,000, since the revenue from the sale of power will pay for the cost of the dam and power plant and one half the cost of reclamation.

"The cost of the land and water right to the settler will be less than $100 an acre, payable over a period of 40 years, and the annual charge for maintenance will be $3.19 an acre."

**To Withdraw Poor Land**

Mr. O'Sullivan explained that marginal lands will be withdrawn from production as the irrigated lands become available. This will be on the basis of about 10 cents of marginal land withdrawn for every acre reclaimed by irrigation.

"In 1929, the population of the Wenatchee and Yakima Valleys in Washington, which resulted from the irrigation of less than 300,000 acres of land, purchased and used 69,000 carloads of agricultural and manufactured products that originated in every State in the Union except three.

"It is estimated that the people living on the Columbia Basin project and surrounding areas will require at least 200,000 carloads annually from the farms and factories of the United States outside of Washington.

"The Grand Coulee project, now that Boulder Dam has been completed, is today the great American classic in engineering construction and in the utilization of resources for the progress and prosperity of American citizens."

# British Plane Kept Near Fort at Night On Trip in Arabia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensl.—W. A. Baird, chief engineer of Qantas-Empire Airways Ltd., who recently returned to Brisbane after a hurried visit to England, declares that adventure aplenty is to be had on the 13-day air trip from London.

He described how at Sharjah, in Oman, on the coast of Arabia, the mail plane is wheeled behind a barbed-wire barricade, and the passengers are housed overnight in a fort constructed by Imperial Airways Ltd.

Outside the barricade, armed guards are mounted all night, in view of the belligerent attitude of the Arab tribes. Inside the fort is civilization represented by electric light, refrigerators and radio.

Mr. Baird is all for the establishment of a flying-boat mail service between England and Australia. The disadvantages of overland services were demonstrated by the fact that on his trip out the plane received wireless messages that marsh country a few miles farther on should be avoided as several tribes were engaged in a little war and planes were likely to be sniped by expert riflemen by way of practice.

# Films' 'Cocktail Refrain' Held Juvenile Delinquency Factor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—What might be termed the "cocktail refrain," shockingly present in many of the motion pictures of today, focusses a subtle propaganda which "would destroy the very soul of the home" and which must be definitely taken into account in any effectual work of co-ordination of community agencies in prevention and treatment of delinquency, according to Miss Lottie Ramspeck, chief probation officer of the Fulton County Juvenile Court of Atlanta.

An outstanding authority in this section on juvenile delinquency, Miss Ramspeck spoke before a joint session here of the National Probation Association and the American Prison Association. Gaps that need to be filled in by a planned co-ordinated community work in the prevention and treatment of delinquency was Miss Ramspeck's subject.

**Noses Too Close**

"Our trouble is that we work with our noses too close to the grindstone," Miss Ramspeck said. "When we do have time to stand up straight and look out over the whole fabric of the work spread before us, we do not have to search for the holes and gaps that are there, and through which the first offences come. We can easily see the gap that makes it a waste of time for the truant officer to harrass Tom's mother when Tom hasn't shoes or necessary clothing and they cannot be gotten, as is the case only too often, and we think of the compulsory school law that was passed for the benefit of Tom.

"Among the many gaps we all know about there is one that is caused by, we might say, erosion, and unless the co-ordinating groups have taken it into account and a sense of responsibility on the part of the community is aroused, it will soon become a Grand Canyon, for Tom, who has been brought to the Juvenile Court by a policeman for stealing, says it was to get money for the picture show, and that he sat through two performances of a certain picture last night.

**By Getting Drunk**

"It happens that we went to that same picture, in which we saw the highly respected head of the family and his very lovely young wife apparently bring order out of chaos by getting drunk. According to the picture and the response of the audience there was nothing to be ashamed of in their conduct. Tom had every reason to take such conduct as a matter of course. He may have felt as the little 14-year-old girl did when she said last week to one of our probation officers, 'Why, everybody drinks. What of it?'

"As we look at this gap, which is ominous for Tom who has started out on the road of truancy and stealing, we think of the difficulty we have had in finding during the past year, any picture program wholly free of what might be termed the Cocktail Refrain—pictures representing, or rather advertising, that in proportion to our use of intoxicants do we get joy and spontaneity out of life. And we think too of the splendid work that has been done and is being done by the moving picture industry in education, art and wholesome entertainment and recreation, making it more regrettable that this element should be allowed to creep in," Miss Ramspeck said.

"Drink may not create such havoc in the homes of the rich; that is, apparent havoc, but we know what it does for the homes of the poor, and we know that out of the homes of the poor and the poverty-stricken, come well onto, if not over 75 per cent of the juvenile court cases. At our court I think we would estimate it at 85 per cent.

"Many are prone to say, when a child is brought to the juvenile court, that the trouble is in the home, and so it is, usually, but is it fair to put the blame at the door of the home if the community is willing to stand by while the home is being undermined? Our Attorney General Cummings says: 'Economic security is the most important measure of crime prevention, because it is fundamental to normal and wholesome home life.' But what of this gap—legislation for social security that is to bulwark the home—on the one hand and on the other propaganda far-reaching in effect, that if persisted in will destroy the very soul of the home, and consequently destroy character?"

The findings of psychologists and psychoanalysts were decried by Dr. Newdigate M. Owensby, southern psychiatrist.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With Free Treads you have barefoot freedom with style. Colors, design, stitching and perforations preserve all the smartness of fashion. Their gracefully trim lines flatter your appearance—and their comfort is a compliment to your intelligence.

Free Tread Shoes give you a made-to-measure fit at ready-to-wear prices. They are fitted to your feet—not just at (1) length and (2) width but also at (3) heel, (4) waist and (5) instep. Visit one of the dealers listed below for a leisurely try-on. Learn what foot relaxation can mean to you. Choice of all styles, $10.00.

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Asbury Park, N.J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
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Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty, Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 308 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
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Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
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# Boston Day... Planners, Fog, Ely, Halloween...

(Continued from Page 1)

Student Council, it was learned, has at least three proposals before it for taking definite steps to reduce drinking, especially at football games. These include:

1. The blacklisting of students who drink at games, so that they cannot obtain athletic tickets from the Harvard Athletic Association.

2. The snapping of "Candid Camera" shots of students in inebriated condition at games and subsequent publication of the photos in the Harvard Crimson, student newspaper.

3. A Student Council request to the deans that students found guilty of drunkenness be expelled from the school.

It was learned today that even before the Dunster House attack focused public attention on Harvard drinking, the Student Council had considered the problem. A committee of three council members was named. It included Robert Hall, R. S. Playfair and Colery Gibson. These members prepared a statement urging restraint in drinking. This was approved in the form of a resolution by the Student Council last night.

Today Eugene H. George, Harvard sophomore, pleaded innocent in Cambridge District Court to charges that he participated in the beating which fractured the skull of Frank Foster, the 67-year-old janitor. He surrendered last night to Cambridge police, after a day-long search had been conducted for him. He was released on $1000 bail.

When George surrendered he was accompanied by his own attorneys and also counsel said to represent Bennett Y. Ryan, described by police as a Harvard student wanted for questioning in connection with the affair.

Both youths are from wealthy families.

### *Police*—Four Involved In 1919 Strike Seek Jobs

Boston today heard echoes of the police strike of 1919 as James M. Hurley, state Civil Service Commissioner, heard the cases of four former members of the Metropolitan District Police who were seeking reinstatement after having been discharged in 1919 for refusing to do duty in Boston during the police strike.

The four men are Gunnar T. Carlson of Chelsea, Leon R. Pierce of Melrose, William F. Dwyer of Cambridge and William P. Dempsey of Dorchester. They were part of 19 state officers who were discharged in 1919 for their sympathy toward and consequent refusal to displace Boston patrolmen. According to Mr. Pierce, spokesman for the group, discrimination was shown toward these 19 patrolmen, whereas 30 other officers were merely suspended for 30 days for their refusal to do police duty.

The 1935 Legislature authorized the reinstatement of these patrolmen, which indicated to Mr. Hurley that the Legislature found favor in their cases. He said that he would make his decision early next week.

Informed observers also saw in Mr. Hurley's approval of reinstatement for the four discharged patrolmen an opportunity for the other 15 to secure reinstatement. In addition, observers noted, it will give Eugene McSweeney, Police Commissioner of Boston, an opportunity to present other former Boston patrolmen who want to be reinstated on the force.

### *Jobs*—Plenty for Right Men, Tech Head Says

There may be widespread unemployment in the world, but not among technically trained graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Such at least is the inference drawn today from the annual report of Karl T. Compton, president of the noted school.

"Despite general unemployment," he said, "there has always been an urgent call for men of exceptional qualifications of character and training. With all of the money which is being spent on general education, it seems unbelievable, but it is true, that we simply do not know where to turn to find men whom we can unhesitatingly recommend for positions which are brought to our attention daily."

Limitation of admissions so that each student may enjoy full advantage of the plant facilities was advised by Mr. Compton. At the same time he recommended that the school enlarge its reaserch activities in order that more pioneering may be done to benefit progress. He said that this aspect of the school's work was so important and had been so valuable to mankind that even if not a single student had been graduated the entire cost of the institute since its inception would have been more than justified.

### *Halloween*—Drivers Urged to Protect Children

Extra precautions on the part of motorists to watch for the many children who will be out tonight (Halloween) were urged today by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles.

"The streets will be filled with thoughtless and carefree children," he said in a special statement, "and it is the duty of all drivers to protect them. He asked for special vigilance on the part of police to keep the streets safe tonight.

(How Concord, N. H., plans to avoid the usual Halloween destruction on this page)

### *Fog*—Forecasters Say Storm Will Follow It

If it isn't one thing then it's another. Boston shipping men decided today, as they learned from the weather bureau that the fog which has tied Boston shipping up for three days will be supplanted tonight by severe storms. Northeast storm warnings were ordered up by the weather bureau from Boston to the Delaware Breakwater.

The present heavy mist is not a record, bureau officials declared. But it has been bad enough to keep the weather men atop Boston's Federal Building working overtime to answer telephone calls from wary travelers. At first a more or less local phenomena, the fog had rolled out as far as Highland Light by this morning.

Besides being the third and final day of the present damp blanket, this was also the final day in October. Accordingly the weather bureau made up its final check-up for the month and found that the precipitation (rainfall to most people) was only .32 of an inch or 1-10 of the normal amount. Record low for all time was .06 of an inch back in 1924.

October has been more or less of a topsy-turvy month, officials said. It was cold at the beginning and toward the latter part some of the days might have been mistaken for summer. As a matter of fact, they did comprise this year's Indian summer, although that semiseason usually occurs earlier in the month. High and low temperatures for the month were 78 (Oct. 23) and 32 (Oct. 25) degrees, respectively—as a wit has put it, "New England has no climate. It just has weather."

### *Fin Com*—Access to Dolan Data Finally Granted

The long struggle between Mayor Mansfield and the Finance Commission over evidence in the so-called Dolan case ended yesterday in victory for the Mayor. The commission voted to let Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley have access to the evidence, which was gathered last year during a finance commission investigation of the case. It had been withheld on the grounds that it might unnecessarily injure Mr. Dolan's reputation. The commission stipulated, however, that the examination of the evidence could only be made in the presence of a person designated by the commission.

The commission sharply criticized the Mayor for what it termed misleading the public as to the motives of the commission's attacks upon his administration. It asserted that Mayor Mansfield's sharp attacks on the commission were an attempt to "cover up his acts and intentions."

The evidence sought by the city's legal department was that procured by George R. Farnum, former special investigator for the commission and now in the service of the law department. It has to do with the testimony of four members of the Legal Securities Corporation, a brokerage firm with which Mr. Dolan did business while treasurer for the city. Mr. Farnum declared that the firm was merely a "dummy" set up by Mr. Dolan through which to gain a profit through sale of bonds to the city.

### *Youth*—State Being Surveyed for NYA Work

Mayors, librarians, and school superintendents throughout Massachusetts today received letters enlisting their support of the National Youth Administration. A complete listing of all individuals and facilities that are available for aiding youth is being compiled by Edward L. Casey, state director.

This is an extension of the work which has already aided 3095 students to attend 42 colleges in Massachusetts this year. Some 500 high school students have applied for help under the NYA, Mr. Casey disclosed today. If approved they will be eligible to receive a maximum of $6 a month to help them go through school. College students may draw up to $20 a month.

### *Ely*—Minimizes Disbarment Proposal

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely today minimized the importance of disbarment charges which 58 lawyers of the National Liberty League are expected to face at the convention of the American Bar Association in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 17, for having declared the Wagner Labor Relations Bill unconstitutional.

Although one of the 58 lawyers who handed down the opinion in a questionnaire circulated by the National Liberty League, the former Governor today declared that he "probably would not even attend the Columbus convention." With this statement, he blasted newspaper reports that the 58 lawyers would be compelled to appear at the convention. Thus Mr. Ely intended to exercise his "rugged individualism" to the limit.

Notification of the hearing had been received by Mr. Ely from the National Liberty League, indicating that there was sufficient opposition to the action of the 58 lawyers to warrant consideration by the American Bar Association. On the other hand, William L. Ramson, president of the association, declared from New York that no complaints had been received by the association but that a Georgia attorney had written to the association asking if action similar to that taken by the 58 lawyers should not be curbed in the future.

### *Mayor*—Saves Jobs Of 100 Welfare Workers

Mayor Mansfield today stepped in to save the jobs of 100 welfare workers for another month. The employees were taken on temporarily pending civil service examinations and appointments. The jobs were supposed to end six weeks ago, but the Mayor extended them at that time because he felt the extra workers were needed. Today he again acted.

### *Rotch*—Gets Funds To Carry On ERA Work

Back in Boston today from a Washington trip was ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch, who has been given $2,000,000 to carry ERA over to that long-sought era when it will actually become WPA. Mr. Rotch may need a little more than this amount but he is not quite sure yet.

Mr. Rotch announced two projects this morning:

1. A wintering pen for pheasants at the state game farm at Marshfield, to cost $1100 and to occupy eight men for six weeks.

2. Completion of a park at Lunenburg (begun 15 years ago) upon which 31 men will be employed for four weeks. The project will cost $1718.

# Chinese Exhibit Goes Back to Sung

*Handicraft products help pay for Mission activities. Paintings, craftwork and brassware among items at Newtonville Woman's Club.*

Chinese Ancestor Portrait
One of the Paintings in Arthur G. Robinson's Collection

Chinese handicraft products seldom if ever seen in American shops will be on sale at the Newtonville Woman's Club tomorrow and Saturday. Brought to the United States by Arthur G. Robinson of the American Board Missiqn, Tientsin, China, the exhibits include Chinese paintings, Yenching craftwork, applique, brass ware and gift suggestions.

Mr. Robinson, who was formerly connected with the Y. M. C. A., modestly declines being termed a connoisseur of Chinese art. He collects it because it appeals to him and he does not consider many of his items as museum pieces. The exhibit includes originals and copies by expert contemporaries, many paintings traceable to the famous Sung dynasty. All are mounted in Chinese style.

Interesting to the Westerner are the delicately illustrated fans, which Mr. Robinson explains are plain when purchased and are often illustrated by friends of the owners. Not only pictures but verses are part of the decorative scheme. When the warm season is over, the paper or silk covering is removed and is framed for use as a wall decoration.

It is not difficult to detect the difference in canons of taste which influence the contemporary artist as compared with those of the traditional school. The diffused mass impressions of the Sung paintings, the stylization of subsequent times and the more colorful, freer liberalism of the contemporary are all represented among Mr. Robinson's works of art. The paintings have been done on silk, satin and paper.

As for subject matter, the paintings include landscape, still life, figures from folk lore, everyday scenes, pictorialization of ethical and moral tenets and ancestor portraits.

The handicraft articles, which are made by the women at the Tientsin mission, are brought here at regular intervals by Mr. Robinson, and returns from their sale help to support the mission.

### *Football*—Miami Team Ready for Marblehead

When the steamer New York docked at India wharf this morning a line of keen, stalwart young men lined the rail and waved to a group of officials on the dock below. They were members of the football team of the Edison High School, Miami, Florida, who had come 1200 miles by water to play the Marblehead High football team.

Behind their smiles there was a grim purpose. Last year Marblehead had defeated them in Florida by the resounding score of 52 to 12. This year they not only hoped to return the courtesy of the visit but a good drubbing for Marblehead as well. They were royally greeted at the dock by members of the Marblehead board of selectmen, high school heads and athletic directors.

The first leg of the trip from Miami to New York was by way of the Clyde line, the second leg to Boston, ending this morning. The game, scheduled for Saturday, is expected to bring out a record crowd for Marblehead.

### *Old Clothes*—They're Help to Morgan Memorial

Unless old clothes and furniture are in fairly good repair, many people throw them out. Many more used to until they found that the Morgan Memorial was delighted to get them. The very unrepair made them useful. It meant many hours of work for people who would be otherwise unemployed.

Today this kind of work is providing a pay roll of $1200 a day to some 400 workers. Once repaired, a lot of the goods can be sold to provide the revenue with which to pay the workers and promote other philanthropic work the organization is doing.

The unsalable goods still have a use, for they are invariably better than the ragged clothes and soapbox furniture which is the lot of many Boston indigent families.

### *Guide*—WPA Going Into Publishing Business

Numerous obviously curious people soon will be visiting the various points of interest which attract tourists to Boston. They will resemble tourists, but actually they will be unemployed persons on a still hunt to dig up all manner of interesting information which can be go into a book, to be put out by the WPA, known as The American Guide.

Every city of 10,000 or more inhabitants will be studied by such groups. Tours will be designed to bring people to these cities and show them the locations which the book will help to make famous. Thus help will be given to the unemployed, tourists will be aided and new business attracted to cities thus favored.

### *Bank*—Charlestown Trust Pays 100 Per Cent

Those depression days of 1931 when their bank closed were seen today as having some degree of merit to 4884 depositors in the savings department of the Charlestown Trust Company. They learned they will be paid back 100 per cent.

Final payments amounting to $294,000 will be made about Nov. 25.

Richard S. Teeling, president of the bank, from the time the great doors closed, has worked to restore to depositors the money rightfully theirs.

Despite considerable personal disability during a portion of the time, Mr. Teeling worked out a plan making full payment possible. This was approved yesterday by Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Court. This is only the first step, Mr. Teeling said as he attached his signature to the plan. "I hope that in a very short time all of our commercial (checking) depositors also will be paid in full."

State banking authorities admitted yesterday that had the bank been given any help in the early days of the depression, there would have been no need for closing the doors of the Charlestown Trust Company in December, 1931.

### *Boardwalks*—Harvard Abolishes Them at Last

At this time every year Harvard University usually begins laying down miles of boardwalks on college paths, but dust and mud have worried the janitors for the last time—Harvard's "six year program" for beautifying the yard, which included paving the walks, is over.

The custom of laying down boardwalks during the winter was half a century old, during which time the university maintenance department acquired possession and the task of repairing more than six miles of underfoot timber. The first walk was laid down in 1880, largely because of student agitation in undergraduate newspapers.

"We wish the College would lay plank walks in the Yard," said the first issue of the Harvard Magenta on Jan. 24, 1873. "As we wade chrough our classic enclosure on the sloppy days of January or whenever the signal man at Washington turns the water into ice that we may measure our length gracefully in front of the University, we think of this most beloved institution. We mildly hint that plank walks such as are laid each winter on the Boston Common would be a blessing to faculty and students."

After seven years of agitation the University yielded—plank walks graced the yard each winter. Six years ago the high cost of laying down six miles of boards and the increasing cost of upkeep for mending wornout planks had made the annual expense almost prohibitive. Officials indulged in arithmetic of the grammar school variety and discovered that funds spent on temporary walks would in ten years pay for the cost of installing macadam paths.

Students are looking toward a new era this winter when janitors will no longer complain about the tons of dust and mud tracked into the buildings nor bemoan their task of cleaning boardwalks. A new tractor has been purchased and christened "The University Special." Its task will be the whisking away of light snows and the plowing of heavy ones.

### *Air Service*—Time To South American Points Cut

Boston shippers today found out that the speeding up of Pan American Airways' service to Central and South America would benefit them in the competitive battle with European companies over South American business. A Boston office at 140 Federal Street is prepared to show them how. The competition provided by European air lines serving South America across the South Atlantic has been so keen that Pan American, original entrant in South American trade, has moved to meet it. Faster schedules begin tomorrow.

Pan American thus is cutting about three days from the time from Miami to Buenos Aires. The new service now leaves Miami on Thursdays down the east coast of South America, reaching the Argentine capital in five and one-half days. Services also leave on Tuesdays and Fridays down the west coast of South America, arriving at Buenos Aires a few hours earlier.

Connecting service out of Boston by American Airlines and Eastern Air Lines means that Boston shippers may route mail and express from Boston's winter to Buenos Aires' summer in seven days with correspondingly shorter times for intermediate points.

### *Liner*—Put Into Boston-New York Service

Prospective passengers on the Eastern Steamship line to New York could take on a transatlantic look today. The liner Acadia, which has been used in the New York-Yarmouth run, had been assigned to the Boston-New York run. Instead of the handsome, white but typical excursion type of steamer which has made the runs during the summer passengers will now trod the deck of sturdy vessels able to turn about and head for Europe if necessary.

Typical liner equipment in staterooms, lounge, etc., will give overnight travelers a few hours of ocean going experience with the mild waters of the Cape Cod Canal and Long Island Sound for a setting.

### *Heavy Fog Disrupts Boston Air Travel*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31 (AP)—For the second successive day an American Airways ship set down passengers at the state airport, Hillsrove, yesterday afternoon because fog prevented landing them at their destination, East Boston airport.

Tuesday the northbound New York plane left 16 passengers here, and yesterday, after Pilot T. K. Lee made two vain attempts to pierce the East Boston fog, he turned his ship southward again to land four passengers here. The passengers then were taken to Boston by trains.

# Concord, N. H., Turns Its Main Street Over to Merrymakers on Halloween

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31—This city's solution to the depredations of Halloween pranksters, which cost city governments thousands of dollars every year, is to close off Main Street tonight for what is probably the first municipally-run Halloween party in New Hampshire's history.

Amid the smoky glow of red flares, accompanied by four bands and a sound truck, a company of strangely costumed merrymakers will cavort about the enclosed area instead of ringing in false alarms, will dance in the State House plaza instead of pulling up fence posts, and will prove, if the party is successful, that "good, clean fun" can take the place of practical jokes and property destruction.

Less than two weeks ago Mayor John W. Storrs suggested to John T. Prowse, chairman of the playgrounds committee, that he call a meeting of scoutmasters, heads of other boys' and girls' organizations, veterans' leaders and any who might be interested to discuss a city-sponsored Halloween celebration.

"As far as I know, this is the first entertainment of its kind that has been attempted in the State," said the Mayor. He is certain that it is the first in Concord's history.

Those in charge of the parade believe practically "every kid" in the city will be on Main Street tonight, dressed in the worst, funniest or queerest costume he can find. For these superlatives in freakish attire, prizes worth nearly $100 will be awarded.

Sponsors of the event have secured the services of the following to join the parade and make the noise: the Arthur F. Nevers Second Regiment band; Shriner's fife and drum corps; American Legion drum corps; Concord high school band, and a sound truck.

Horsemen will lead the parade under the direction of Eulic P. Gomeringer, retired member of the New York police department, who is expected to ride the horse that served him for many years while he was a mounted policeman. In the vanguard will come the ghostly company. Every school in the city has been organized under marshals and will parade in sections.

Here is how Concord's veteran Mayor visualizes tonight's affair: "The police commission closing Main Street for the exclusive enjoyment of the evening's festivities; stores all lighted and kept open; bands, red fire, a fanfare of musical instruments and others not so musical; beautiful costumes and others not so beautiful; faces one would recognize and others one would not; confetti, ticker tape, every outlandish innovation imaginable; keeping the police force interested and giving the street department a cleanup job in the morning."

### *New U. S. Submarine Ready for Trial Trip*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 31 (AP)—The United States submarine Porpoise, which was launched here June 20, will have its first trial voyage next week, tentative plans calling for the trip to begin Tuesday. Lieut. Commander Stuart Murray will command the vessel.

# Cummings Urges Uniformity in Law On Narcotic Drugs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Enactment of a uniform narcotic drug law as a means of combating crime was advocated by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings in an article published today by the Yale Daily News, undergraduate publication.

"Drug exploitation," wrote Mr. Cummings, "is a recognized factor in robberies and other crimes of violence and an integral part of the problem of lawlessness.

"Both personally and as Attorney General, I am deeply interested in the enactment of the uniform narcotic drug law. At present the narcotic laws of the various states are in a chaotic condition, preventing efficient use of the police power and thwarting co-operation with the efforts of the Federal Government. The Federal Government alone cannot reach this menace. Uniform legislation is vitally necessary."

The Attorney General asserted that crime "presents a most sweeping challenge."

"It is a challenge," he said, "that cannot be met unless our people are determined that it shall be met. Public opinion has at last begun to express itself in the field of crime. . . . There is a demand for action in each particular jurisdiction, for the most expert co-ordination of which the authorities are capable."

Mr. Cummings said it is "perfectly preposterous" that the laws dealing with the possession of weapons are not more drastic. "It amounts to a national disclaimer of intelligence," he said. "Law-abiding citizens entitled to possess firearms should be willing to go to the inconvenience of having them registered."

# Connecticut Company Seeks to Reorganize Under New Measure

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Connecticut Company, operator of street electric cars and buses, filed a petition in the United States District Court today for permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The company is a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Last week, a similar petition was filed by the New Haven Railroad after the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to approve an application for a $5,000,000 loan filed by the company with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks admitted the Connecticut company's petition and set Nov. 15 for the appointment of trustees.

The court has set Nov. 6 for the appointment of trustees for the New Haven Railroad, which owns all of the stock of the Connecticut company.

Last week, a board of arbitration completed hearings in Hartford on a petition filed by employees of the Connecticut company for a new contract calling for higher wages. The board has not announced its decision.

### *Rail Shops to Reopen At West Springfield*

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Boston & Albany Railroad locomotive repair shops, closed since Sept. 2, will reopen Monday, notices posted today announced. Between 400 and 500 are affected.

During the summer the shops were subject to periodic shutdowns for short periods but nearly two months ago an indefinite closing took effect.

### If Dartmouth Wins—Yale Expects Green Paint

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—There's a possibility that New Haven may get an unwanted coat of fresh green paint if Dartmouth shaters the time-honored "jinx" by beating Yale at the Bowl Saturday.

The Yale Daily News reported in its columns today that Dame Rumor filtered into the undergraduate publication's office with "talk of Dartmouth wild Indians and war paint." Dartmouth has never defeated Yale on the gridiron.

### New Highway a Boon To Southern California

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—California gains another improved interstate highway connection with the completion of the surfacing of Montgomery Pass by Nevada from the state line 40 miles beyond the Golden State's Bishop in the Owens Valley to the Silver State's Tonopah and Mina. Dedication ceremonies were attended by many officials of the two states, neighboring counties, and communities affected.

Modernization of the Montgomery Pass route is seen as a boon to Owens Valley, southern California, and Nevada. Since 1921, when this right-of-way became a secondary route in the interstate network, efforts have been made to improve it because, by following comparatively easier grades, it kept to a lower elevation at the summit, thereby becoming practically an all-year road.

# *Governor Bridges to Insist On Definite N. H. Relief Policy*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31—New Hampshire will no longer tolerate a makeshift policy in her welfare and relief program. This declaration was made by Gov. H. Styles Bridges, following a conference with the State Law Department, his Executive Council and other state executives, as to the conduct of a special session of the New Hampshire Legislature in December or January.

The chief executive stated that he saw no pretense for denying the fact that there was need, and the time was ripe, for establishing a definite state unemployment policy. Governor Bridges emphatically stated that he will set the machinery in motion for adopting a permanent plan for financing the cost of relief without continued resort to borrowing on the future to care for the present.

**Definite Program**

If and when the General Court is specially convened, legislative leaders are confident that the Governor will have a definite program for proposal to the members that will preclude a lengthy session. He already has asked for a complete picture of the relief problem from the State Board of Welfare and Relief; also, he has demanded from the State Financial Department the present financial status of New Hampshire, including the present state debt and annual requirements in interest and principal charges to the time of ultimate liquidation.

"I am utterly opposed to any other plan than a pay-as-you-go policy," declared Governor Bridges, adding that he was heartily tired of continual borrowing on the credit of the State. "I believe I have the support of a majority of the members of the Legislature, who want this business settled, once and for all time."

**Tax Program**

The New Hampshire Tax Commission already has suggested a tax program, proposed from the viewpoint of practicability and productivity. In view of an adverse sentiment at the last session, however, it now seems doubtful whether it could be forwarded to a successful issue.

Whatever the sentiment for or against it, there is no question but that members of the General Court favor a general lottery bill for the State. This has been verified by a canvass of the members, notwithstanding Governor Bridges has declared his opposition to it and promised an executive veto should it come up to him for signature. Sentiment also has changed in the upper branch of the Legislature so that whereas there was sufficient strength to negative any affirmative action by the lower branch in the last session, political observers believe that if a lottery bill passed the House, the Senate also would act on it favorably.

An unofficial poll of the legislators also reveals that there is some sentiment for the establishing of dog racing in New Hampshire. This would likewise bring a vigorous negative from Governor Bridges if presented to him for approval.

**Water Resources**

Federal failure to furnish funds for New Hampshire's well-developed plans for water conservation has resulted neither in discouragements nor any appreciable letup in the activities of the Water Resources Boards, the new commission created by an act of the 1935 Legislature.

That there was some regret on the part of the board was admitted by Chairman John F. Jacobson, who nevertheless declared that the federal action in denying assistance for this project had merely retarded positive action until other plans can be worked out.

In the meantime, he said, the credit of New Hampshire for nearly $1,000,000 is available for all sorts of preliminary work to be carried out before the real work can be begun. "And it has not yet been declared an impossibility for New Hampshire to get some of the WPA allotments," he added.

The State's program, a dream of former Governor Bass for the past 25 years, to harness the streams of the State, seemed likely to come to a successful issue following the adjournment of the 1935 General Court. The $15,000,000 project would have created dams and reservoirs near Pittsburgh on upper Connecticut River, a dam and basin on Swift and Dead Diamond rivers, Suncook Pond and river in Center Barnstead, Water Loon Pond in New Ipswich, and a reservoir and dam on the Contoocook River in Webster. Also there was to be included in the general project several dams and reservoirs in the upper Connecticut region and a dam and reservoir at Livermore Falls on the Pemigewasset River.

"It's only a hope deferred," declared Chairman Jacobson, "but in the meantime we can iron out some of the more difficult phases and be in a better position to commence, when we can be assured of funds."

### Tree-Planting Drive Opened in California

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Women's clubs of this city, affiliated with the California Federation of Women's Clubs, have received a call from Mrs. Samuel Caulton of Modesto, chairman of conservation and natural resources, seeking aid for a state-wide tree-planting campaign.

"Be water wise and know your responsibility to community and state in preserving from decay, loss or injury to natural resources," Mrs. Caulton urges.

Dec. 10 has been set for the beginning of the campaign. A prize will be awarded to the county whose clubs make the first 100 per cent record in planting the quota of trees.

In addition to this venture Mrs. Caulton urges club members to make a detailed study of the mechanics of road building, how they are built and financed, how they can be improved.

### *Homes That Won't Shrink Soon to Be on Market*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—Developed by the United States Forest Service, natural science has come to the front with a new discovery that promises to increase the use of Northwest wood in homes, wood that will neither shrink nor warp. Wax impregnation is the solution of the problem of shrinking and warping.

The shrink-proof wood can be used in furniture and mill work in all parts of homes.

Utilization of wax for wood impregnation is not a new idea. A number of experimenters have tried to force wax into dry wood. They have always failed because there were always millions of unsealed pores into which water seeped.

But Dr. A. J. Stamm of the forest service interjected an intermediary transfer solvent, cellosolve, into green wood, eliminating tedious seasoning. He heated the wood and the water steamed off, the cellosolve taking its place. The wood thus impregnated was placed in a bath of molten wax. The wax dissolved into the pores, forcing out the cellosolve and taking its place.

Beeswax and stearin are the waxes most successfully used although resin and linseed oil may be used.

### Trinity College Paper Favors Abolition Of Compulsory Chapel

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Trinity Tripod, student organ of Trinity College here, has launched an attack editorially on compulsory chapel attendance, an item in the college curriculum which has been the source of dissatisfaction among the student body for years.

In the current weekly issue, the publication cites as examples Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Williams in abolishing this form of assembly.

The Tripod listed twofold purpose of compulsory chapel now as:

Bringing students together in worship of God several hundred times a year; and getting them up in the morning.

"Compulsory chapel," the editorial said, "should enrich, broaden, and deepen the undergraduate's religious life. When he has gone to chapel the required number of times each year, he should have found more meaning in the service; found himself closer to God."

The publication said that this purpose has not been realized at Trinity. Experience shows, the magazine said, that the prevailing system has failed, and there are no indications that there ever will be an improvement.

"It has not only failed to do good," the publication said, "but it has done harm."

### Prohibition Party Holds State Meeting

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Preliminary steps toward reorganization of the Prohibition Party in Connecticut were taken at a meeting here yesterday at which Edward E. Blake, the party's national chairman, spoke.

Mr. Blake said advocates of prohibition have been shocked to see the work of 75 years obliterated with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but he warned that Prohibitionists must realize "it is futile to enact national prohibition and leave it in the hands of the present major parties to enforce."

The meeting approved a "statement to the public" which charged the major parties with sacrificing "the physical and moral welfare of the coming generation and the laws of our people for the sake of revenue.

### Mexico Plans 12-Year Road Building Program

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—A 12-year road building program calling for 31,250 miles of highways is now being drafted by the Ministry of Public Works and Communications, the Ministry has announced. The proposed system, designed to serve the entire country, is the latest move by state and federal authorities to open up rich districts which continue without modern transportation facilities.

In 1936, a total of 18,000,000 pesos (about $5,000,000) will be available, it is announced. The Ministry expects increased use of automobiles and trucks to partially pay for the program through the gasoline tax. It is expected to hire 19,000 laborers regularly.

### Spooner Will Supervise N. H. Airport Projects

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30 (AP)—Edward H. Spooner, formerly of Springfield, Mass., was appointed supervisor of airport projects in New Hampshire, William P. Fahey, state WPA administrator, announced last night.

Spooner, a graduate of the Curiss Flying School, is an experienced aviator and airport planner.

### Old-Age Pension Resolve Voted in Oregon House

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 31 (AP)—A memorial to Congress favoring adoption of the Townsend old-age pension plan, was approved and sent to the State Senate yesterday by the Oregon House. The vote was 36 to 24.

### Roosevelt Poll Instituted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Chamber of Commerce has mailed to all its members ballots to determine the attitude of businessmen toward trends in legislation under the Roosevelt Administration. Results of the poll will be tabulated at Washington after Nov. 23.

# New Haven Road Wins Aid Of New England Governors In Plan of Reorganization

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31 (AP)—New England Governors and their roadroad committee members, meeting here last night on invitation of Governor Green, decided to intervene actively in court proceedings on the New Haven Railroad's application for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act and to request at the Nov. 6 hearing that "trustees adequately representative of the general public interest be appointed."

They chose Governor Green to represent them personally at the hearing in Federal Court at New Haven, Conn.

**Discuss Every Angle**

For almost four hours, 11 officials discussed virtually every angle of the situation as it affects the New England States through taxation, investment holding, transportation service, facilities and properties, and employees, shippers and receivers of freight on the company's lines and those of its subsidiaries.

Rhode Island, Governor Green declared, is the State most affected because the railroad company has enjoyed a monopoly here.

After the session, he gave out figures to show that savings banks, trust companies and insurance companies in this State hold $2,429,400 in securities of the company.

This total indicates that there has been considerable "unloading of stocks and bonds" recently, he said.

On Sept. 30, he said, Rhode Island savings banks held bonds at a total par value of $1,144,200, and stocks at $110,100. Trust company holdings of bonds of the railroad amounted to $320,000 and stocks of $18,500, while insurance companies, at the start of this year, held railroad bonds amounting to $381,000 and stocks at $455,600.

**For General Public Good**

"It is important to protect these holdings," he said. "But, as you see, they are relatively small in comparison with other factors. Our principal object must be to protect the interest of the general public, the shippers and freight receivers, employees and others."

The important question of taxes owed or ordinarily paid by the railroad company to Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut in particular, was discussed, Governor Green said.

Besides Governors Cross, Smith, Green, Acting Governor Hurley, former Governor Spaulding, and Frank J. McArdle, representing Governor Brann of Maine, the following others attended the conference:

**States Well Represented**

George L. Crooker, Rhode Island; E. Kent Hubbard, Connecticut and Edmund L. Dolan of Massachusetts, all members of their respective Governor's Committee on Railroads; Dudley P. Harmon, executive secretary of the New England Council, and Atty. Gen. John P. Hartigan of Rhode Island.

While Governor Green will appear in Federal Court at New Haven next Wednesday to submit the Governors' petition referred to in the resolution just adopted, each New England Governor was requested to designate counsel to present to the court any special points of view his particular state might be interested in having considered.

# Textile Workers Prepare to Fight For NRA Standards

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—Details of the plans to discourage further breakdown of the industrial standards set by the NIRA and to restore conditions, which have been changed by New England manufacturers, were completed by the leaders of the United Textile Workers of America during conferences held yesterday with Thomas F. McMahon, president; Horace A. Riviere, vice-president, announced today.

Mr. McMahon arrived here Monday and after meetings at the New England headquarters went to other textile centers of Massachusetts and Connecticut with Mr. Riviere.

"The first step in the proposed program," Mr. Riviere said, "is to perfect strong organizations in the weak centers, which are very few in this section. During the past few weeks there has been a big increase in the membership in the cotton unions, due to the wholesale wage cut and lengthening of hours and machine loads in plants that have reopened after long shutdowns."

"Most of the textile manufacturers desire to be fair to organized labor, our survey shows, but there are still a few who think more of profits than the welfare of the industry or the satisfaction of their workers. There is no question in our minds that protective measures must be taken now or the textile industry will slump for greater than it has ever declined before, but we do not intend to have haste make waste."

# Border Woodsmen Held in Alien Raid

JACKMAN, Maine, Oct. 31 (AP)—Forty woodsmen, rounded up in a series of raids on logging camps along the Canadian border, were held by United States immigration inspectors today on charges of illegal entry.

More than 100 immigration men from New York, Vermont and Maine border stations swooped down yesterday on a string of logging camps about 50 miles north of Moosehead Lake.

In the dark of Tuesday night, they hiked over tote roads and wood trails, some of them 14 miles from the nearest highway, to make their unexpected calls.

The inspectors said that some of the woodsmen—all of whom they claimed were aliens—were living in small shacks some distance from the camps, apparently, the officers said, to avoid detection during the periodic inspection by immigration men.

The officers said the aliens would be taken to Bangor for prosecution in federal court.

# Move to Save Trees On Bournemouth Road

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROMSEY, Eng.—An appeal has been made by the Roads Beautifying Association for funds to help save an avenue of tall trees which fringe a length of the main London-to-Bournemouth road near here.

In the autumn this stretch of undulating road is extremely attractive. Recently land alongside the road was sold for building. The owner has sold the timber. It has been arranged, however, that when the money is raised to refund the money paid by the timber merchant for the trees, the avenue will be preserved for the nation.

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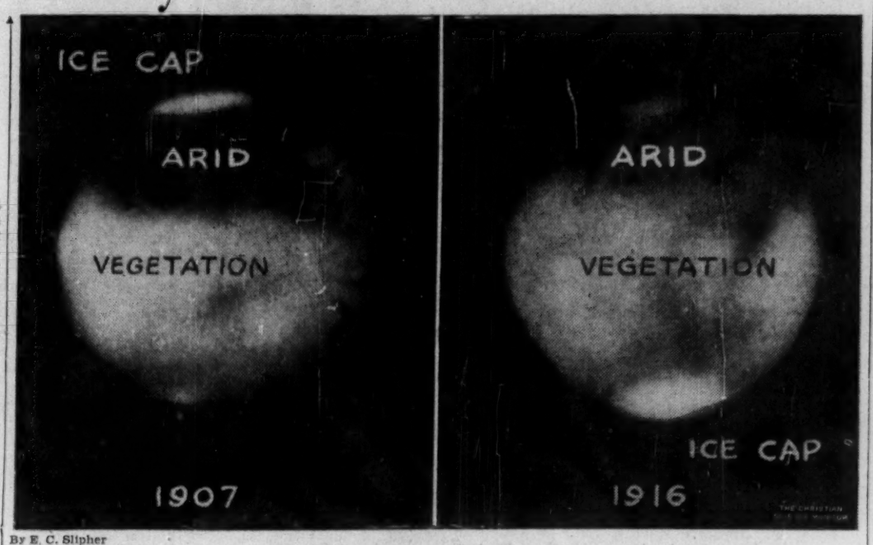
# And So Nobody Inhabits Mars After All?

*At least, that is what Harvard's Dr. Andrews says, explaining that there isn't enough oxygen up there for even a mythical Martian.*




By E. C. Slipher
Courtesy of Lowell Observatory

**Two Different Faces of the Planet Mars**

Today the world heard that it wasn't true. There are no men on Mars. It was a rather disturbing revelation because for decades mankind has taken delight in toying with the idea of mystical Martians. It was fun, too, for writers to introduce the comments of that conveniently philosophical gentleman from Mars who could make such timely comments on things earthly. But today Boston was pretty sure it wasn't true. No less an authority than Dr. Loring B. Andrews of the Harvard Observatory shattered the illusion. He did it last night at a public "open nights" lecture.

There is very little air, or at least oxygen, on Mars, Dr. Andrews explained. Mars has but one quarter of 1 per cent of the oxygen that earth has, he announced. This fact puts a serious obstacle in the path of theories advanced during the last century and the first of this century by Giovanni Schiaparelli and Percival Lowell.

The nights weren't half long enough for Schiaparelli as he peered through the long tube in Milan's Brera observatory. During the long winter evenings of 1877 he studied Mars and he thought that he saw great canals running from the poles to what would correspond to the Earth's equator. He announced his views to the world and the world began to dream about supermen who could build such canals. Perhaps these dreams opened visions which have since been translated into the giant canal and irrigation projects on our own planet?

At any rate so absorbing did this idea become to Percival Lowell, member of the Boston Lowell family, that in the 90's he turned from writing to astronomy. He built an observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., to study the stars. He agreed with Schiaparelli's theory and carried it further. He decided that the poles were, like the poles on our own planet, covered with thick ice caps. He reasoned that these melted in the summer and that the canals were built to carry water through arid regions into the vegetated middle of the planet. These theories were described in his book, "Mars as the Abode of Life" (1908).

It was suggested in the London Spectator a year later that the 47th geometrical proposition of Euclid be drawn in giant relief on the sands of the Sahara. The Martians, if they existed and had intelligence, would recognize it and answer it with its sequel, the 48th. That is why Sunday supplement artists have so frequently pictured the man from Mars as attired in a costume decorated with geometric figures.

Since Dr. Andrews "no air" pronouncement, it is possible that henceforth Martians will be pictured with oxygen tanks dangling from their necks.

# Foreman's 50 Years With Road Celebrated

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Joel M. Kenyon of Richmond, R. I., a signal foreman, with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was honored yesterday as he completed 50 years of service. He was presented with a diamond-studded gold emblem by J. S. Ruff, division engineer, and he received congratulatory letters and communications from Howard S. Palmer, president, and from R. L. Pearson, vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Kenyon entered service at the age of 16, as a section man, on the short line division of the road.

# Roosevelt Policies Topic Of Harvard-Yale Debate

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—The varsity debating teams of Yale and Harvard will argue the question, "Resolved: that the policies of President Roosevelt deserve the confidence and support of the American people," here on Nov. 20.

Arthur L. Purinton, educational secretary of the Y. M. C. A., announced the event would be held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. educational committee. He said it would be the first time the two teams have debated outside of Cambridge or New Haven. The Harvard team will uphold the affirmative.

# Prayer Proves Firm Foundation As Home for Children Finds All Needs Met for 32 Years

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—An institution built by prayer is what Dr. J. E. Klingberg regards his children's home.

He founded it 32 years ago as a result of a chance meeting with a policeman. In his latest statement to donors, Dr. Klingberg reported that since then he has received without solicitation $783,502 in money from persons in every part of the world and $50,000 in food, clothing, furniture, fuel and other material.

**Efficacy of Prayer**

A firm believer in the efficacy of prayer, the one-time pastor of a small church has been guided by one formula in conducting the institution—"Trust in God, make your wants known to Him in prayer and wait patiently for His help."

Three waifs served as the nucleus for the home. His attention to them was directed by a kindly policeman who told the clergyman he wished somebody would "look after them."

"That to me was my direct call from God," Dr. Klingberg said.

**Help Always Came**

And that marked the beginning of an experiment that time after time bordered on the brink of failure only to be saved by help that came to Dr. Klingberg from unexpected sources. Today the home houses 59 boys and 57 girls.

There was the day early in the institution's history, for example, when Dr. Klingberg found there was no food for the children's Sunday dinner and no money with which to buy it.

"We prayed and waited patiently for someone to help us. We told no one of our plight," he recalled.

That day a clothes basket filled with food was left on the veranda of the home by a group returning from an outing.

"I could mention many names of people who have been good to me, but they do not wish it," said the clergyman. "Today we support the plant with donations the same as we did in the beginning. Hundreds of children have passed through our hands. They were of every race and of every religious creed. In all the 32 years, God has supplied all of our needs. He has enabled us to train hundreds of boys and girls to take their places in life, and, thanks to Him, our children have been happy and they love me as I love them."

In addition to serving as superintendent of the home here, Dr. Klingberg guides a similar institution in Chicago.

# *Two Who Escaped Deer Island Caught*

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, Oct. 31 (AP)—Neil Uhlman and Leo Delage, escaped prisoners from the Deer Island House of Correction, Boston, were held in the Somerset county jail here today awaiting the arrival of officers from Boston.

Uhlman and Delage were arrested by customs officers at the Canadian border near Jackman last night, and brought here by a deputy sheriff. They escaped from the Deer Island jail yesterday.

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# The Monitor's Radio Guide

## Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Are in Boldface)

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | **Stevenson's "Treasure** | Studio speaker.... | "Flash Gordon"... | Sporting Matinee.. |
| 5:15 | **Island"; sketch**..... | Vocal duo ..... | Carl Moore's Orch. | Sporting Matinee.. |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady"; | Songs and piano.. | "Jack Armstrong"; | Sporting Matinee.. |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie.. | Clara, Lu and Em. | Dick Tracy sketch. | Sporting Matinee.. |
| 6:00 | News; "Supper Show" | Evening Tattler... | News Service..... | "Buck Rogers"... |
| 6:15 | Radio Nature League. | News; sketch..... | Sport Comment... | Patti Chapin; orch. |
| 6:30 | News; features..... | "Salute" program. | Football program.. | Talk; Dick Mess- |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | Quartet; speaker.. | Sisters of Skillet.. | ner's Orchestra.. |
| 7:00 | "Easy Aces" sketch... | "Amos 'n' Andy"... | "Myrt and Marge"; | News Service..... |
| 7:15 | Phil Regan; orchestra | "Popeye" sketch.. | Music; speaker.... | Political talk..... |
| 7:30 | "Lum and Abner"..... | Studio chorus..... | Kate Smith; orch. | Sid Garry and G- |
| 7:45 | Quartet; soloist..... | Vocal program.... | Boake Carter, news | Men Revue..... |
| 8:00 | "Nickelodeon"; com- | **Vallee Varieties:** | "Harv. & Esther"; | Political talk..... |
| 8:15 | edy; songs..... | **Mary Boland; Jo-** | soloists; orchestra | **Gabriel Heatter...** |
| 8:30 | Smith College pro- | **sephine Baker;** | **Jane Froman, con-** | **Little Symphony** |
| 8:45 | gram: violinist..... | **Ed. Garr; soloists** | **tralto; Daly's Or.** | **Orch.; soloist.....** |
| 9:00 | Death Valley Days; | Show Boat Hour: | Casa Loma Orch.; | Jack Fisher's Or- |
| 9:15 | dramatic sketch .... | Frank McIntyre; | Walter O'Keefe.. | chestra; soloist.. |
| 9:30 | **America's Town Meet-** | soloists; players; | **"Arms for Peace";** | Crusaders talk.... |
| 9:45 | **ing; W. R. Hearst;** | skits; orchestra.. | **talks; drama; or.** | News Service..... |
| 10:00 | **Clark Eichelberger;** | **Whiteman's Orch.;** | **Heidt's Brigadiers:** | Brusiloff's Orch.. |
| 10:15 | **Dorothy Thompson** | **Eleanor Powell;** | soloists; orchestra | **"World Parade".** |
| 10:30 | "The Band Goes to | **Yale Glee Club;** | **Dramatized news** | Russian Ensemble: |
| 10:45 | Town"; harpist..... | **Ern. Hutcheson** | Spotlight Revue.... | soloists; orchestra |
| 11:00 | Reports; news: Hugh | Forecasts; news... | News Service..... | Claude Hopkins & |
| 11:15 | Barrett's Orchestra.. | Sports; Olsen and | Mal Hallet's Orch. | his orchestra.... |
| 11:30 | Joe Rines and his | Johnson ..... | Cy Delman and | Dick Gardiner & |
| 11:45 | dance orchestra..... | Reichman's Orch. | his Kentuckians.. | his orchestra.... |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

*Up to Luncheon*

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:15 WHDH, Christian Science lecture by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., from Colonial Theater, Boston.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program; talks; music.

*After Luncheon*

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WMEX, Hearing of Special Congressional Committee on Patents.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; vocational guidance; current events.
2:30 WEEI, Boston Concert Orchestra.
3:30 WBZ, Commonwealth Orchestra Chamber Music, Ernst Hoffman, conductor.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band concert.

*Dinner and After*

8:00 WNAC, Willie Morris; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Les Quailey and Elmer Layden; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, "Sari," with Olga Albani; James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk, Clayton Hamilton, "Mark Twain."
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

*Late Evening*

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WBZ, New York Chamber Music Society: New York String Quartet; instrumentalists.
10:30 WEEI, Mills Brothers; Art Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, sports announcer.

# University of Vermont's Roving Boa Found Curled Near Pickled Relative

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 31—After having spent over half a year of peaceful and to all appearances contented existence in his quarters in the zoölogy laboratory at the University of Vermont, having been scientifically fed and housed according to the best boa constrictor tradition as interpreted by the zoölogists, Vermont's boa constrictor grew restive last week and escape its cage, leaving no identification as to its whereabouts. The boa is nearly four feet long.

It lives on the third floor of the Williams Science Hall at the university.

The members of the zoölogy department sought after the boa for a number of days—ten, to be exact. They had no luck, until one day someone noticed that bottles on shelves of preserved animals were being knocked about in a manner which it was impossible to suppose could be the work of any zoölogist.

So they looked further on the shelves in question, and at length, on the shelf marked "preserved reptiles," curled up in the corner behind a bottle containing a preserved relative, they found the missing boa quietly taking his ease.

He seemed to feel quite at home, and for all one can know, he may have found in the proximity of his kind, even when pickled in formaldehyde solution, surcease from the possible homesickness he experienced on arrival on a banana stalk in Vermont last winter, far from his tropical home and the warmth of South America.

# Chicopee Mayor Declines Opponent's Campaign Aid

CHICOPEE, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—Politics is one thing, and business something else, in the view of Albert N. Bunyan, one of the candidates for the seat of Mayor Deroy, who seeks re-election. Mr. Bunyan, former fire chief, runs a brass and iron foundry. He approached Mayor Deroy, it became known today, and offered an attractive price for brass automobile plates for the Mayor's campaign. They would bear the slogan, "Deroy for Mayor."

Mr. Deroy's reply was, "Make them for yourself. You'll need them more than I will."

# Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Threatening, probably occasional rain tonight and Friday; moderate to fresh northeast to east winds; rising temperature Friday.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Partly cloudy tonight; Friday cloudy and slightly warmer, followed by rain in south portion in afternoon or night.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy, proably followed by rain late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer Friday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northeast and east winds, strong over the south portion; weather overcast with rain over the extreme south portion tonight and over central and south portion Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 50 | 57 | Minneapolis | 40 | 68 |
| Bermuda | 70 | 76 | New Orleans | 72 | 84 |
| Chicago | 58 | 70 | New York | 54 | 64 |
| Denver | 20 | 30 | Norfolk | 62 | 76 |
| Helena | -4 | 6 | Philadelphia | 56 | 66 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 80 | St. Louis | 64 | 73 |
| Kansas City | 68 | 76 | San Francisco | 44 | 54 |
| Los Angeles | 48 | 66 | Washington | 56 | 68 |
| Miami | 78 | 80 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 31.
B—Maximum Oct. 30.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 1:23 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Friday, 2:01 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:10 p. m.

# Boston Events

## Tonight

BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). "Cotillon," Schéhérazade," "Midnight Sun." Tomorrow night: "Carnaval," "Choreartium," "Midnight Sun."

**Theaters**

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer Prize play with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

**Movies**

MEMORIAL—"The Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel, Paul Lukas, Margot Grahame and Ian Keith. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The Pay Off," with James Dunn, Claire Dodd and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:46, 6:22, 8:58. Paramount: 9:15, 11:48 a. m., 2:20, 4:52, 7:24, 9:56. Also "Ship Cafe." Fenway: 2:26, 5:02, 7:38, 10:14. Paramount: 10:37 a. m., 1:09, 3:41, 6:13, 8:45.

EXETER—Glenda Farrell and Sybil Jason in "Little Big Shot," 2, 4:55, 7:55. Laurel and Hardy in "Bonnie Scotland." 3:20, 6:20, 9:15.

UPTOWN—"Big Broadcast of 1936." 2:57, 6:29, 10:01. "The Dark Angel." 1:07, 4:41, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Top Hat," "March of Time."

MODERN—Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "The Dark Angel." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles, 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel, Mont Saint Michel.

BOSTON—May Robson and Henry Armetta in "3 Kids and a Queen." 10:55 a. m., 1:47, 4:39, 7:31, 10:23. Olsen and Johnson and their new revue, "Everything Goes."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." State: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Pursuit." Tomorrow: Miriam Hopkins, Edward G. Robinson and Joel McCrea in "Barbary Coast." Also "The Bishop Misbehaves," with Edmund Gwenn and Maureen O'Sullivan.

UNIVERSITY — Will Rogers in "Steamboat Round the Bend." 3:10, 6:35, 10. Ted Lewis in "Here Comes the Band." 1:45, 5:10, 8:35.

TREMONT—Leslie Howard in "Berkeley Square." 9:34 a. m., 12:34, 3:33, 6:28, 9:28.

Lew Ayres and Claire Trevor in "Spring Tonic." 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:14. Tomorrow: Eleanor Powell in "Scandals of 1935." Alice Faye, Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon in "Thunder in the East."

METROPOLITAN—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in musical revue featuring the Ritz Brothers, Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." 11:17 a. m., 2:02, 4:47, 7:49, 10:34. Sevitzky's orchestra. Tomorrow: Lawrence Tibbett, starred in "Metropolitan." Bob Hope and his Broadway principals in a musical comedy sketch. The Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Dark Angel." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Welcome Home," 1:55, 5, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Rover," color cartoon; "Prince, King of Dogs," sport reel; "The Peace Conference." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Flying Oil," a Paul Terrytoon cartoon; "The Fox and the Rabbit," color cartoon; "A Quiet Fourth," comedy.

**Music**

JORDAN HALL — Oliver Daniel, pianist, 8:15.

**Other Events**

YIDDISH CIVIC THEATER—Play "Yiddish King Lear," Sarah Greenwood School Center, Harvard and Glenway Sts., Dorchester, 7:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Halloween Costume Party and Dance, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, 8:15.

POPULAR ERA LECTURE — With band, American Legion Hall, Longwood and Brookline Avenues, Back Bay, 7:45.

BOSTON CIVIC MARIONETTES—200 Huntington Avenue, Y. D. Club, 8.

LEWIS REX MILLER—Third in series of eight Thursday evening lectures on Current Events and International Affairs, Hotel Somerset, 400 Commonwealth Ave., 7:30.

ADULT EDUCATION—ERA talk by Prof. James H. Sheldon and A. E. Casgrain, director of Boston ERA Popular Lectures Project, symposium dialogue, First Congregational Society, Centre and Eliot Sts., Jamaica Plain, 8.

HOTEL UNIVERSE—Play by Ford Hall Forum Players, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on Irish Poetry and Folk Lore by Robin Flower of the British Museum and the University of London, tonight's talk on "A Fairy Island," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Halloween Dinner Dance 7:30 to 12.

AMERICAN RED CROSS—Boston Metropolitan Chapter; talk to Boston Downtown Roll Call Organization by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, national chairman of the American Red Cross, Boston Chamber of Commerce, dinner 6, address 7.

## Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC NOONDAY LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—By Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Spanish Paintings, guidance by Miss Maginnis, 11.

OLD STATE HOUSE—Special exhibition of memorabilia of the Peace Jubilees of 1869 and 1872, and also mementos of Old School Street; daily 9 to 4; open to the public.

ERA ORCHESTRA — Fairfield Whitney School, Summer Street, Everett, 11:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA — Rehearsal, Choral Society, 10.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE—By Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, "What Concerns Washington," Hotel Statler, 10:45.

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# Egypt Friendly With Britain In Italo-Ethiopian Affair, Despite Oppositional Unrest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAIRO—Egypt's nearness to the Italo-Ethiopian war front and Britain's military movements are responsible for the appearance of less friendly feeling toward Britain on the part of some elements in Egypt.

The present Cabinet is none too strong and has lost some support due to criticism of the pro-British sympathies of Premier Tewfik Nessim Pasha. In particular criticism from the "Wafd Party" opposition has been directed at the display of British military force in the streets made without explanation to the Egyptian people.

**Alexandria British Base**

While no precise details of defensive measures are obtainable from official sources for obvious reasons, the concentration of forces at Alexandria is evident to everyone. Although Egypt's chief port has up to the present been almost entirely commercial, its obsolete forts having been destroyed in 1882, its fine harbor within a few hours' steaming of that vital artery, the Suez Canal, some 150 miles away, now shelters a very strong British fleet, varying in numbers from 30 to 40 units, and including four of the most powerful battleships in the world. Other vessels are understood to be at Port Said, and some more at Haifa in Palestine where the oil pipe-line from Iraq reaches the sea.

The Royal Air Force at Aboukir, 15 miles east of Alexandria, has been immensely strengthened, while patrolling the coast by air and sea goes on continually. Apparently, the military forces have not up to the present been increased to any large extent, though marines from the fleet are known to have been disembarked, and certain movements of the Egyptian troops were made with a view to protecting the Egypto-Libyan frontier, some 300 miles west of Alexandria.

These measures are evidently defensive, whereas concentrations of forces at other points like Malta might be deemed aggressive.

**Lampson Returns**

The recent return of Sir Miles Lampson, the High Commissioner, a fortnight before the expiration of his leave, and of the British Inspector General of the Egyptian Army, is of course necessitated by the international situation, but this has been made more urgent by local political considerations.

In the circumstances of a crisis, Egypt's temper must be a factor of very great importance to Great Britain.

In spite of undue influence which has undoubtedly been made to bear on the Arabic press, leading public opinion has been definitely much more friendly than it had been for many a day, while Nessim's Government has certainly shown a strong desire to co-operate loyally with England. Though popular sympathy with Ethiopia contributes greatly toward realizing friendly co-operation, the recent split in the Wafdist Party, whereby the more violent element as represented by the paper Rose el Yusef has been ejected, and the general insistence of Wafdist politicians for a return of their 1923 Constitution as the price of friendliness, are disquieting elements. Here Sir Miles Lampson's gift of diplomacy will be undoubtedly of the greatest utility in reassuring Egypt of the nonimperialism of British policy.

That the British authorities are confident of Egypt's friendliness is borne out by the fact that the increase in land forces here has been so insignificant.

**Egyptians Not Bellicose**

With respect to Egyptian assistance, it must be remembered that the Egyptian is not by nature bellicose, except perhaps in a wordy sense. So far no serious effort has been made to translate sympathy into a tangible form of military volunteers.

At a recent joint meeting, however, of the Young Men's Moslem Association and the Coptic Community, held under the presidency of Prince Omar Toussoun, the means of organizing field hospitals for service in Ethiopia were decided upon.

On the other hand, the Bedouin, or Arab stock, would undoubtedly come forward as an invaluable fighting force if Italian military action from Libya were attempted, all their sympathies being with their kinsmen in Tripoli, Cyrenaica and the hinterland.

Another sign of Anglo-Egyptian understanding is the decision to send the King's son, Prince Farouk, now known as Emir el Saied, or Prince of Upper Egypt, to England to complete his education there, including later on a course at the Military Academy at Woolwich. The King's children, of whom the Crown Prince is the only boy, have been brought up on English lines under the care of an Englishwoman, whose language they of course speak perfectly. This, with the intensification of British culture in Egypt by the inauguration of new schools, is expected to further strengthen the bonds between the two nations.

# Sanctions System Gets First Trial

The League of Nations reassembles today at Geneva as a Conference for the Co-ordination of Sanctions.

It has before it the task of setting up the necessary machinery for control of sanctions against Italy. It must go over the replies that have been received from its membership governments on the several proposals. It has to effect its end with dispatch, as the date of Nov. 15 has been tentatively announced for economic sanctions against Italy to take effect.

The purpose of sanctions is clear enough—to cut off moral and material support from the aggressor in order to force him to back down. To this end the League of Nations has recommended five measures to its members. What are the possible effects of these devices: On the aggressor, on League members, and on nonmember nations?

### The Sanctions

1. Arms embargo against Italy to be continued or imposed; against Ethiopia, to be lifted.

2. Financial boycott on all Italian loans, direct or indirect.

3. Boycott on direct or indirect importation of all Italian goods.

4. Boycott on direct or indirect export to Italy of the following key war materials largely controlled by League members:

A. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals.
B. Rubber.
C. Bauxite, aluminum, alumina (aluminum oxide), iron ore, scrap iron, chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium and their ores, and ferro-alloys (ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon-manganese and ferro-silicon manganese-aluminum). Also all crude forms of these minerals and metals, with their ores, scrap and alloys.
D. Tin and tin ore.

5. Exceptions provided for among League members to existing treaties containing most-favored-nation clauses, with other measures of mutual support to minimize loss in applying first four boycotts.

### The Aggressor

Italy is a manufacturer of arms and munitions of war, but is almost completely dependent upon imports for key materials. Coal, oil, cotton, wool, rubber, iron and steel, copper, tin, nickel, lead and manganese are among indispensable imports.

Can Italy reach around the League boycott to new import sources? An even more vital question is whether she will be able to pay for imports in the long run, with all new credits abroad snuffed out and her exports drastically curbed. The boycott on Italian exports takes away—to whatever degree it is complete—the possibility of renewing foreign exchange, that is, buying power abroad.

### League Members

Sanctions are obligatory under the Covenant, but application of sanctions is left to the individual League members, acting simultaneously on advice of a central co-ordination committee. It remains to be seen how many members will actually apply the sanctions voted, and to what extent. Those abstaining will be under pressure from Italy to sell, and from League members not to sell. Export to countries which re-ship to Italy may be curtailed.

Among members concerting their efforts, mutual exchange of business formerly done with Italy will be possible in varying degree. The provisions for mutual support are designed as shock-absorbers against avoidable loss.

### Nonmembers

The United States, Germany, Japan and Brazil are the chief non-members of the League. Their co-operation with the League largely rests on whether they will prevent private traders from taking over Italian markets voluntarily surrendered by League members.

United States neutrality legislation does not cover key raw materials.

Germany and Japan are holding aloof with policies of declared neutrality, but are free to trade with Italy.

Brazilian meat packers recently rejected Italian orders in view of the risks involved in delivery.

But there are snags in the way of taking over Italian markets. Sympathy for Italy among non-League members is hardly equal to paying in part for her war against Ethiopia, by giving her goods. Even nations willing to sell to Italy may not be willing to buy enough to make exchange possible. In this way non-members may indirectly help the League ban on imports from Italy.

Are Italian gold reserves and existing foreign credit sufficient to pay for imports she must have? The answer to that question may well measure the practical effectiveness of sanctions in their first great test.

# 'Italy's Public Enemy No. 4! —That's How Milan Editorial Assesses President Roosevelt

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME—The Corriere della Sera of Milan, which, next to Il Popolo d'Italo, Benito Mussolini's own newspaper, is the most authoritative journal in Italy, ranks President Roosevelt of the United States as fourth among the enemies of Italy.

In an editorial devoted to a study of the attitude assumed by some statesmen and governments in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the Italian people are asked to keep always in mind the names of those statesmen and nations which have shown the greatest hostility toward Italy. President Roosevelt is declared as Italy's Enemy No. 4, coming after Anthony Eden and the Ethiopian Emperor, counted together for the occasion; the Baldwin Administration and the British people.

The Corriere della Sera's editorial, besides being a typical example of Fascist journalism, accurately reflects the views of a large section of Italian public opinion on the unfortunate situation in which Fascist Italy now finds itself.

**Hypocrisies Unmasked"**

"It is logical that the great experience through which the Italian people is passing at this decisive moment of its history should have an influence on its sentiments, its likings and its relations in the future. It is logical and just that it should take note of the attitude assumed by individuals, governments and peoples in this international crisis which is unmasking all the hypocrisies and laying bare true characters and true interests. The result is that the Italian people is today carefully drawing up a sort of ranking list of the hostilities which it is encountering along the path which its historical rights and the very reasons of justice are taking it. This ranking list will remain impressed in its memory and heart.

"Nobody will be surprised that in the common sentiment of the Italians the record of hostility is held by Mr. Eden," the Corriere says. "No comparison can be made between the unpopularity of the above-mentioned gentleman and that of his great black friend, Hailé Selassie. No one can grow indignant because the Negus defends his own cause, bad as this is; but that a British Minister should turn the entire world topsy-turvy and risk dragging it towards a universal conflagration in a furious attempt to prevent Italy from safeguarding the security of her colonies and from spreading European civilization in Africa, is something so amazing that there are no words capable of defining it. The character, so exquisitely perfidious, of the maneuvers of that gentleman cannot fail to deepen the cold scorn which every Italian feels for him.

**Passes by Archbishops**

"Let us pass by the various archbishops and the other personages more or less authoritative who in England are launching the anti-Italian crusade; they would represent the comic note of this grave situation did we not know that their influence is notable in an environment where people pretend to take them seriously. Let us rather consider the action of the entire British Government, which, notwithstanding the fine words of Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Baldwin, is deeply engaged in the glorious and praiseworthy task of stabbing Italy in the back while she is occupied in a hard colonial undertaking. Its members, all of them, come a good second in the ranking list.

"The 'true British people' to whom Il Duce directed his appeal in his speech of Oct. 2 is by its nature unconscious and is certainly being deceived by a poisonous press. From the mass rise, it is true, numerous personages who courageously uphold with complete frankness the cause of Italy. But, all things considered, it must be admitted that a real movement of reaction against the detestable measures of the Government does not exist in England. Isolated voices have been heard, but a revolt of public opinion against the anti-Italian, anti-civilized, anti-European policy of the Baldwin Administration has not occurred. Nothing similar to the clear stand taken up by the French intellectual class; no genuine movement in favor of the old ally in the World War; no remembrance of the common sacrifices and dangers; no thought for the future, which may render Italian help precious to Britain.

"The effect has been to make it very clear that in this circumstance the British people is not friendly toward us. We note this and we place the British people in the third place of the ranking list.

"Mr. Roosevelt, who with involuntary humor advises his fellow-countrymen to boycott the steamers of the two belligerent countries—just as if Ethiopian ships crossed the oceans—evidently aspires to the fourth place.

"And France? With the French in general we can only feel pleased. The intellectual class is all with us. Also among the politicians those who do not love us, generally understand the importance of Italian friendship. If the Extreme Left is against us, almost all the important newspapers and the parties of the Right and Center are fighting on our behalf a battle which we do not hesitate to describe as superb and even moving."

## Mary Pickford Says Taxes May Force Her to Leave

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 31 (AP)—High taxation in California, which has brought some threats from the motion-picture industry to leave the state drew criticism from Mary Pickford, who asserted she may be forced to live elsewhere.

The veteran actress told interviewers on her return from New York that high taxes in this state may cause her to follow William Randolph Hearst's recently announced intention to spend less time in his native state.

## U. S. Clamps Down On War Business

(Continued from Page 1)

the first colorless expressions of peaceful hopes.

The State Department is well aware of what it is doing, it may be said, and the same tendency which has already appeared will continue. In the gradual unfoldment of administration policy the chief new thing that yesterday's twin statements disclosed was the extent to which the United States, acting independently and preserving its own initiative, is committed, beyond all question, to the policy of support for collective action to bring the Ethiopian war to a conclusion as rapidly as possible.

**Must Have Citizen Aid**

The Administration is determined to keep the United States out of war, but it is equally determined not to let American citizens handicap or interfere with what the League is trying to do.

While the Hull-Roosevelt statements were carefully prepared, one comment yesterday at the White House was elicited spontaneously from the President, which gives an extraordinary insight into the attitude of the Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt had mentioned "temptations" of dealing with belligerents, and when asked to cite such a "tempation" finally let out a story which the State Department has shielded for weeks.

**Big Boot Order Refused**

This was the conversation between the President and George F. Johnson, chairman of the board of directors of the Endicott Johnson Corporation, shoe manufacturers.

Mr. Johnson told the President at a luncheon at Hyde Park that he had just been approached in regard to a large order for shoes from Italy. Mr. Roosevelt asked if they were ladies' shoes.

Mr. Johnson significantly shook his head. No, they were for men; heavy ones, at that. Would the President fill such an order if he were Mr. Johnson?

The President told his press conference yesterday that he replied, "No."

Mr. Johnson agreed to reject it.

Apparently, this is the same army boot order that has been going around Europe for months.

**Order Had Devious Turnings**

A Reuter dispatch in the English press early in October said a Dutch boot factory at Nijmegen had refused an order to supply 500,000 pairs of boots for the Italian army. British manufacturers are next reported to have turned down the same order. Word of this, or a similar order, is next heard of in the United States.

According to Mr. Roosevelt's account, the order for the finished boots was rejected. However, American papers last week carried the announcement that a supply of shoe leather had just been purchased in the United States by the big Thomas Bata firm of Czechoslovakia, which had received an order to manufacture the material into Italian army boots.

**Money Still Talks**

A more clear-cut case of how two-way international trade is now being used to supply necessary materials for war, which are not incidentally banned as "implements of war" either by the American embargo or the proposed League embargo, it would be hard to find.

The State Department is following this trade with Italy with the greatest care. Originally, the Commerce Department submitted monthly reports to Senator Hull on the amount of the trade, in connection with similar reports which for a year or so now have been supplied in connection with the Chaco countries, and also American trade with China and Japan.

**Day-to-Day Figures**

The department supplemented monthly trade figures with detailed day-to-day material from the Treasury, which receives customs clearances from various ports. Recently this material has been co-ordinated into weekly reports direct from the Treasury. At the Treasury today it was stated that two of the special reports have thus far been made.

These reports have not thus far been given out. It is understood Secretary Hull was on the point of issuing the material last week, but ultimately concluded that its implications would be unfair, when taken for only a short period. The President's "at your own risk" trading warning was not issued till Oct. 5.

**Last-Minute Orders**

A good many orders were in existence when the Oct. 5 statement was issued, and there are some indications that just prior to it last-minute Italian purchases had been made, in anticipation of embargo action. Also there are big season increases in cotton exports at this time. It is thought that American exports to Italy may show a moderate increase in October over September, but with a tapering off in the latter part of the month and in subsequent months.

American monthly exports to Italy this year have averaged substantially higher than in 1934, as brought out in previous dispatches. In some of the most important raw materials, like copper, the peak seems to have been reached in August with a tendency to decline since them. Cotton, however, has increased with usual seasonal exports. A feature of the situation has been the huge increase in exports over those of last year. This is brought out by comparison with average monthly exports in the same products in 1934. In part this is attributable to world trade pickup, but more particularly to war-stimulated accumulations.

| | July, '35 | Aug., '35 | Sept., '35 | Av. mo. in '34 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scrap iron (tons) | 62,169 | 33,078 | 40,432 | 19,000 |
| Copper ingots (lbs.) | 9,606,239 | 11,975,554 | 5,682,736 | 3,500,000 |
| Crude petroleum (bbls.) | 61,853 | 88,656 | 61,708 | 37,000 |
| Cotton linters (lbs.) | 418,855 | 991,972 | 736,731 | 500,000 |
| Cotton, raw (lbs.) | 10,209,738 | 12,064,527 | 16,241,290 | 20,000,000 |

## Boy Traffic Violators 'Sentenced' to Study Mechanics for Year

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 31—A new way of making the youth of a motor age observe the law of the highways was tried here yesterday by Police Recorder Thomas B. Kaveny, who sentenced three 16-year-old boys to a year's work and study in mechanics for minor violations of the motor vehicle laws.

All three are high school students and the sons of wealthy parents, but every Saturday they must put on overalls for a stint at greasing and polishing cars in the Montclair Police Station, and, in addition, enroll for a course in automotive mechanics at the Essex County Vocational School.

The term of mandatory motor education and discipline was given to Arthur G. Pendleton, James Voland and Sidney C. Coale. Pendleton and Voland, it was charged, did not wait to face the consequences when their reconstructed old motorcycle crashed into a parked automobile. The figures on its old license plate had been painted over to read 1935 by Coale, it also was charged. He was driving a relative's automobile without a license when arrested.

The facts showed, in the court's opinion, that all of them "have an irresistible impulse for anything mechanical."

"I am going to give you an opportunity to relieve yourselves of that impulse by studying mechanics nights each week at the vocational school and working on automobiles and motors in the police garage on Saturdays," Recorder Kaveny said.

The boys are on probation for a year and each is to pay the court 50 cents a week during that time.

## World Cruise Rearranged

BOSTON, Oct. 31—Because of the Mediterranean situation and the increased interest shown in the South America and Africa route, the Hamburg-American Line has rearranged the itinerary of the Reliance world cruise to eliminate calls at Mediterranean ports, offices of the line here announce. Instead, a route will be arranged by way of South America and around the Cape of Good Hope to Bombay, India, from where the balance of the originally planned world cruise course will be followed.

# September Trade to Italy Up

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Oct. 31

September figures of total United States trade with Italy were finally compiled at the Department of Commerce yesterday.

Exports to Italy in September were $4,795,887 compared with $4,741,659 in September, 1934.

For the nine months of 1935 to Sept. 30, exports were valued at $48,840,090, compared with $45,086,223 in the corresponding period of last year.

American imports of Italian goods in September fell to $2,347,374 from $2,496,508 in September, 1934. For the first nine months of this year, American imports from Italy were $23,425,486 compared with $25,420,124 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increase of September exports to Italy was at the time of preparation for and inauguration of the war in Ethiopia and just prior to President Roosevelt's proclamation putting into effect the American neutrality measures passed by Congress.

## Black Diamond Lines Quit Ship Conference

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Black Diamond Steamship Company, which operates ships between the United States, Belgium and Holland, resigned yesterday from the North Atlantic continental freight conference.

Victor J. Sudman, president of the lines, said the resignation was the line's protest against the use of German "blocked marks" by the Red Star and the Arnold Bernstein Lines in securing new business. The resignation is effective Nov. 13.


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# Expedition to Penetrate Papuan Jungles to Seek 'Lost Tribe'

*Plane will direct second invasion of white men into wild hinterlands where natives still live in Stone Age; explorers will map uncharted territory and study birds and mammals.*

For the second time in history, tom-toms of the Papuan interior jungles are destined to spell out the message by native wireless, "White men have come."

An expedition sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History, with Richard Archbold, research associate in mammology, in charge, hopes to take off by plane from Cape York, Australia, sometime in March, on what has been called the most thoroughly equipped aerial expedition ever sent out by the museum.

**Seeks Lost Tribe**

Dr. Archbold intends to investigate the mysteries of a "lost tribe" of light-skinned natives more Semitic in type than Negroid, map uncharted territory, and study birds, mammals and other natural history subjects.

"So far as we have been able to find out," says Dr. Archbold, "only two white men—members of a British patrol—have ventured into the region. Thus we have absolutely no forehand knowledge to go by. We shall have to make our plans as we go along.

"We hope to be able to start a ground party from the junction of the Fly and Palmer Rivers, some 275 miles from the coast. The ground party will consist of Dr. Austin L. Rand, ornithologist, G. H. H. Tate, assistant curator of mammals, and L. J. Brass, Australian botanist. A transport leader will be selected in New Guinea to handle about 30 native packers who will be hired locally. It may be necessary to fly the entire outfit from Daru, British New Guinea, to the tentative base at Fly River."

**Stone Age Link**

The two earlier explorers of whom Dr. Archbold speaks are J. G. Hides and W. P. Chinnery, British officials who rubbed their eyes with astonishment last January as fertile cultivated fields greeted them in a secluded plateau near the Bismark Range. They found no villages, but well-built individual dwellings inhabited by Tari Furora, a race with finely molded features and mops of fuzzy hair. Yet, despite their development of agriculture to a remarkable point of efficiency, they were still living in the Stone Age so far as tools and weapons are concerned.

Dr. Archbold intends to explore the whole vast area of thinly wooded plains beyond the Fly River region, an area of some 6000 square miles. He already has conducted a previous expedition to New Guinea and has also explored little-known portions of Madagascar.

**Exploring By Plane**

The expedition plane which has been under construction for several months at the Fairchild factory in Maryland will be piloted by Russell Rogers, widely-known transport pilot and Dr. Archbold. The pilot compartment of the amphibian is equipped with dual controls. Adjustable pilot seats have been placed side by side. The forward passenger compartment has one full-sized sleeping bunk and built-in storage compartments as well as two special chairs which can be fitted up as an extra bunk. The rear passenger compartment contains four chairs and a special baggage chute. A large aerial camera has been installed in the fore compartment and can be automatically operated from the pilot's cabin.

Discussing his route, Dr. Archbold said that he, Dr. Rand, Mr. Tate and Mr. Rogers plan to leave for Sydney or Brisbane, Australia, some time around Jan. 1. At Brisbane, the plane will be assembled and make the 2000-mile hop to Daru, which lies 100 miles above Cape York, the northernmost point of Australia. Daru will serve as a base for operations. Several observation and exploratory flights will be made over the unknown country that lies between the coast and the forbidding mountain region that runs, like the spine of a hog's back, from one tip of New Guinea to the other.

**Ready to Start in March**

"We expect to be at Daru and ready for operations sometime in March," added Dr. Archbold. "Our first effort will be to make aerial surveys of the plains and rivers as well as the mountain regions to determine the most accessible way of approach for the ground crew. For one thing, we hope to discover lakes or open stretches large enough for our amphibian plane to land upon and also sites easily identified on the ground where we can dump supplies for the ground expedition which will work its way into the wilderness afoot.

"As traveling is hard and the going heavy in the roller-coaster hills that lead to the mountain heights, the outfit will carry as few supplies as necessary in its initial penetration. But here, too, much depends upon what we find.

**Food Is Big Problem**

"According to present plans, we expect the initial penetration to cover the distance the ground party can travel in from six to eight days. We are limited in distance by the amount of food the packers can carry. We are not positive that the airplane can find the ground party except at given points along the route.

"One of the special problems in connection with the expedition is that of maintaining communications between the ground organization and the base at Daru and with the plane while it is in the air. We hope to establish communication with the ground expedition every evening so that it can report its position and make known any special requirements that may arise.

"Very little is known about the natives in this particular section of New Guinea. Their cultural development has been so sluggish that they are still in the Stone Age in that their implements and weapons are made of stone and wood. The two members of the British Patrol who penetrated this section reported the natives friendly."

Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History; By a Staff Artist

**A New Horizon Beckons Explorers to New Adventures**

Upper Left—A Marshy Pond on the Wharton Range, With Mt. Albert Edward in the Background. Upper Right—Girls of the Koro Tribe Wearing Their Wealth to Attract a Husband. Center—Tree Kangaroo of Papua. Lower Left—Map of Territory to Be Explored. Lower Right—Camp Nimodia, a Previous Expedition's Campsite on Mt. Tafa

# President's Farm Down in Georgia Produces Its Best Crops in Years

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Oct. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt's farm on the slopes of Pine Mountain, high above his Georgia "Little White House," has harvested its best crops in years—without affiliation with AAA programs.

Otis Moore, tall Georgian who manages the President's 3000-acre estate, said Oct. 28 only grapes were raised for the market this year. Other foodstuffs go to the farm's cattle and work stock.

"We've got plenty of it to last through the winter," said Mr. Moore, who has held the job for seven years.

"I begged the President to let me plant a few acres in cotton, but he just gave me that big broad smile and shook his head.

"Of course, I didn't raise any cotton."

Mr. Moore was elated over the 20 acres terraced last year and planted in corn. "I got 40 bushels to the acre in that patch," he said.

He isn't participating, however, in the AAA corn-hog program.

Explaining that all feed goes to the farm's livestock, Mr. Moore said the corn production was too small to justify an AAA contract. It totaled 1300 bushels.

"Mr. Roosevelt is coming down soon, we understand," Mr. Moore said, "and he is going to find a lot of things have been done on the farm.

"It was just four years ago that the President believed he could prove to the farmers that several head of scrub cows and thoroughbred bulls would produce improved livestock.

"We started out with about 30 head of cattle. Today we have 125 head, and the herd is one of the best milch and calf producers to be found anywhere in the country.

"Just take a look at those young calves when you go up the road. They are beauties."

A sawmill is operated on a timbered tract as the President's farm boss makes ready to repair tenant houses along with his own. No money is spent for lumber on this farm.

**Named to G. A. R. Board**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 31 (AP)—Oley Nelson of Slater, Iowa, national commander, announced yesterday the appointment to the National G. A. R. executive committee of Frederick H. Bishop, Boston.

**Johnson Denies 'Tsar' Rumor**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, denied reports here yesterday that he contemplated becoming "tsar" of the dressmaking industry. "There's nothing to it," he said as he alighted from an airplane to fill a speaking engagement tomorrow night at Lawrence, Kan. No one has made me an offer and I haven't given any 'favorable' comment to anyone."

# *Two New Destroyers Launched At the Philadelphia Navy Yard*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 — Navy fliers stunted overhead, a blimp from Lakehurst drifted majestically by, and a crowd estimated at 30,000 cheered lustily, while two new 1500-ton destroyers slid down the ways into the Delaware River, as the climax of Navy Day celebrations lasting from morning until late afternoon Monday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Hardly had vigilant tugs taken the newly christened U. S. S. Shaw and U. S. S. Cassin in tow, than a giant crane rumbled up to lay the first section of keel for the U. S. S. Wichita, the eighteenth and last of the 10,000-ton cruisers to be built under the terms of the London Naval Treaty of 1930. The first rivet was driven by Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who flew up from Washington to give the official address in connection with the launchings.

Philadelphia's Navy Yard was described by him in this address as "probably the busiest shipbuilding plant in the United States today and the safest industrial yard in the country."

"The working force of this yard," he said, "has doubled in the last four years and now employs more than 7000 men. Its pay roll exceeds $1,000,000 a month.

In a broadcast address, Governor Earle, who served as commander of a submarine chaser during the war, and who is an aviation enthusiast today, praised the work done by the navy in developing modern aircraft. Commercial aviation, he declared, owes much of its safety and success to research and experimentation carried on by the navy.

The new destroyers were named after Capt. Stephen Cassin and Commodore John Shaw. Stephen Cassin was born in Philadelphia in 1738 and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. John Shaw was born in Ireland in 1773.

The Cassin was christened by a great-granddaughter of its namesake, Mrs. Helen Cassin Carusi Lombard, wife of the French military attaché in Washington. The Shaw was sponsored by Mrs. Dorothy Lynch Tinker, great-great-granddaughter of the commodore.

The cruiser Wichita is to be named after the city in Kansas. It is expected to be finished in January, 1938. The cost is estimated at $13,700,000. It will be of the "heavy" class, mounting eight-inch guns.

## Court Upholds Legality Of Georgia's Dry Vote

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Upholding the legality of the belated returns from three dry counties in the repeal election in Georgia, the Supreme Court of Georgia recently ruled that these returns must be counted in.

The suit was brought by Mr. W. G. Hastings of Georgia, a leader in the fight for repeal here, on the ground that Bryan, Heard and Talbot Counties did not send in their returns within the three days required under the referendum act. The court ruled that the time clause in the referendum act was "directional" instead of mandatory, and thus partial returns could be certified. The drys won prohibition in the state by a vote of 81,324 to 81,049 for repeal.


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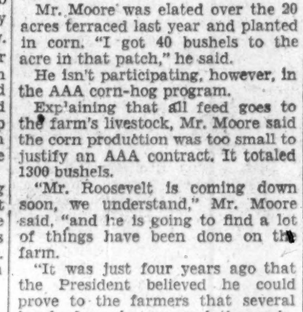

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# United States Equestrian Plans—College Football—Toronto Hockey Outlook

## Olympic Riders Enter the Second Of Their Tryouts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The Olympic equestrian teams of the United States, now staging a series of tryouts for both horses and officers, under the auspices of the army, arrived in New York this week, for the second of their tests as to the ultimate selection to go to Berlin next summer.

The riders have those veterans of previous teams, Maj. W. B. Bradford, Capt. C. C. Jadwin and Capt. Carl W. Raguse, as their leaders, supplemented by Capt. Earl F. Thomson, Lieut. R. W. Curtis and Lieut. H. S. Isaacson. Such horses as Tanbark, Joe Aleshire, Dakota, Avocat, Don and Babe Wortham are still the veterans of the squad, while newcomers include Flitter, Blackie, Masquerader, Dinger and Virginia Navarre.

**Team Starts Slowly**

Making their first appearance in the tests at Washington last week, the team started slowly, but improved as the work went on, and at Squadron A Armory, where they are quartered, and at Madison Square Garden next week, may round into form. In Washington, the Chilean team, also candidates for Olympic honors, defeated them in the first two tryouts, but lost the third, while here. With Canada, France, Holland, Irish Free State added to the list of opponents, a truer estimate can be made of the best selections for the team to go abroad. All of these teams also have selected their teams with a view of Olympic possibilities, and an exhibition of fine horsemanship may be expected.

Another team of even greater possibilities is the dressage or high school manege team, headed by Maj. Hiram E. Tuttle, with his horses, Vast and Si Murray, which he guides through their paces with a silken string, in place of reins. Major Tuttle won third place in the dressage contest with Si Murray at Los Angeles, and expects to do even better this year. A remarkable feature is the performance of Vast, a racing thoroughbred up to two years ago, with all the sensitive nervousness of the type, yet Major Tuttle has brought him under such complete control that the horse responds to the slightest motion of the rider, and performs the most difficult feats of dressage with hardly a falter.

**Field Hockey Tests**

Still another sport to launch its preliminary tryouts over the week end, field hockey, staged its first test on Sunday in Brooklyn, with a combination team from the metropolitan clubs encountering another picked aggregation drafted from Philadelphia and Westchester. The latter team won. The selection committee, which will finally determine the personnel of the team to go to Berlin, was present, and will stage a final tryout on Nov. 10, also at Prospect Park.

### A Candidate for the United States Equestrian Olympic Team

Lieut. H. S. Isaacson
Taking the Jump on a Newcomer, Virginia Navarre

## Colorado and Utah Football Teams Leading Rocky Mountain

**Rocky Mountain Conference Football Standing**

| College | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Utah | 2 | 0 | 86 | 14 | 1.000 |
| Colorado | 2 | 0 | 77 | 6 | 1.000 |
| Denver | 5 | 1 | 93 | 60 | .833 |
| Colorado College | 2 | 1 | 26 | 37 | .667 |
| Utah State | 2 | 1 | 93 | 20 | .667 |
| Greeley State | 2 | 1 | 26 | 26 | .667 |
| Colorado State | 2 | 2 | 51 | 42 | .500 |
| Brigham Young | 2 | 2 | 44 | 29 | .500 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 3 | 49 | 39 | .250 |
| Montana State | 1 | 3 | 14 | 86 | .250 |
| Western State | 0 | 2 | 13 | 30 | .000 |
| Colorado Mines | 0 | 5 | 0 | 183 | .000 |

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 31—It's half past championship time in the Rocky Mountain Conference as the favored leaders have taken their place in the sun for the time being, but the dark clouds of uncertainty still remain ahead of them.

Although Utah and Colorado top the league, each with two conference wins and no losses, each has to play four more rival teams, including each other, before the title payoff will be made. The Utes and Coloradans will meet Nov. 9 at Salt Lake City in what should settle the mastery of high altitude gridirons for this season.

Two underdog elevens, Denver and Utah State, still remain in the thick of the fight with a possibility of sharing in a joint ownership of the 1935 pennant. For the past two seasons the Rocky Mountain grid federation has had a three-way tie for top laurels.

After five successive victories Denver met its Waterloo last Saturday at the hands of Utah University 39 to 14. Utah State suffered its lone loss of the year at the hands of Denver the previous week. The Utah State team has four conference games ahead of it while Denver has only one, that with Colorado Thanksgiving Day.

Colorado College, a weak team of the past few years, has shown a favorable pick-up with two wins against one defeat. When its schedule is completed the Tigers should be near the top of the standings.

Greeley State, one of the co-champions of 1934, has completed its regular season with conference opponents, winning two and dropping one to Brigham Young University. Its remaining games are with out-of-state aggregations.

The green and inexperienced Colorado State team, as expected, has not proven strong enough to bowl over any of the powerhouses. The score against them at the halfway mark reads two won and an equal number lost. But that does not tell what is to be expected of them in the future dates this year.

Against Colorado last Saturday, although beaten 19 to 6, Colorado State managed to amass more yardage and more first downs, indicating they are yet to be heard from before the firing has ceased.

Brigham Young has turned out to be the "hot and cold" team of the region, being beaten by inferior teams and upsetting favorites. At present it stands with .500 per cent after four contests.

Montana State and Wyoming are set to battle it out for one of the low spots on the final standing ladder, while Colorado Mines and Western State will scrap for the cellar position.

At this juncture of the Rocky Mountain schedule Denver and Utah State have scored the most points, both 93. At the same time Colorado has only had its goal line crossed once. Colorado Mines has failed to score a point thus far along its route of five games and has let its opponents roll up 183 points.

Leading scorer at the midseason point is Joe Belluzzo, Greeley State halfback, who has tallied three touchdowns, two points afterward and two field goals for a total of 26 points. Four backs are tied for second place scoring honors, Terry of Denver; Lam, Colorado quarterback; Ryan, halfback of Utah State, and Larsen, Utah signal caller. Rasmussen of Utah State is sixth.

## Oregon Association Becomes a Member Of Athletic Union

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—One of the newest members of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is the Oregon Association, recently formed, to which a charter has been granted. With the organization of the Oregon chapter, Oregon withdrew from the Pacific Northwest Association. The chapter includes not only all of Oregon, but three counties in southern Washington.

Delegates from colleges, athletic associations and other groups interested in simon-pure sports attended the initial meeting of the new chapter. They elected as president Aaron M. Frank, vice-president in the national organization. The Oregon body will send delegates to the United States convention to be held early in December in New York, it was determined.

Continued opposition to traveling athletic teams which have not the proper sanction from their respective districts was voiced at the meeting. Registration of all athletes desiring to compete in sanctioned Amateur Athletic Union sports will be required, excepting those representing colleges or schools.

A plan to sponsor a public schools athletic league was considered favorably by the chapter. The program tentatively outlined provides for awarding of gold, silver and bronze buttons in recognition of athletic prowess.

**Gomez Belongs to Phillies**

*By a Staff Correspondent*

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, has ruled that Jose L. Gomez, Mexican infielder, is the outright property of the Philadelphia Nationals. The Phillies signed Gomez last July. He was a free agent at the time, but had been playing with the Monessen club of the Pennsylvania State League, a "farm" team of the Cincinnati Reds. Monessen protested the signing of Gomez, claiming that he was their property. Landis, however, ruled that the minor league club failed to make the necessary reservation for the rookie on its list.

**English and Scots Tie**

GLASGOW, Oct. 31 (AP)—Representatives of the English and Scottish football leagues played a 2-all tie yesterday before 10,000 spectators in an interleague game. The Scottish side led 1 to 0 at half time.

## Smythe Afraid Toronto May Win Too Many Games

TORONTO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Connie Smythe, their business manager, is afraid that the Toronto Maple Leafs, National League hockey champions of last year, may win too many games this year.

Despite the drubbing which the Montreal Maroons handed them in the Stanley Cup finals, Smythe is unconvinced that the Maple Leafs is not the best team in the league. Hence his concern over the number of victories.

"The trouble is," he remarked, "that if we lose too many games we all get fired and if we win too many all the players want an increase."

**30 Victories Enough**

Smythe figured last year's mark of 30 victories and four ties in 48 games was about right, so he's holding the same team together. If any of the players fail to make the grade there will be plenty of eager and expert candidates on call with the Syracuse International League Club.

Starting with George Hainsworth, whose goal-tending manner is as cool as the ice on which he stands, the Leafs have a veteran club. The colorful Frank (King) Clancy and Happy Day will form one defense combination and Red Horner, who seems steadier this year, will team up with Busher Bill Hollett.

The "kid" sensations of five years ago, burly Chuck Conacher, agile Joe Primeau and speedy Harvey Jackson, are certainties as the first-string forward line. They're about as good a combination as there is in the business, and in fine condition to start the season. It is likely that Buzz Boll, Bill Thoms and Frank Finnigan will hook up as line No. 2 and the rookies, Art Jackson, Nick Metz and Pep Kelly, will form the third. Andy Blair is expected to serve as utility player.

**Third Line Uncertain**

The only uncertainty concerns the third line and that isn't serious. Kelly was one of the best of last season's "freshmen" and the others showed big-league ability.

In reserve Syracuse will have the famous "pinch hitter," Ken Doraty; Jack Markle, last year's International League scoring leader; Jack Shill and Bob Davidson, who have had some major league experience, and a flock of highly promising youngsters, including Bob Gill, Reggie Hamilton, and Nucker Irvine, who made the step from amateur ranks last year, and Jack Howard of Hamilton, Jimmy Fowler, Normie Mann and George Parsons of Toronto, some of last season's outstanding Simon-pures.

Only two of last year's players are missing. The popular veteran, Hal Cotton, was sold to the New York Americans and speedy Hec Kilrea to Detroit.

## Landis Finishes His Big Bookkeeping Job

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis today finished his big bookkeeping job on the 1935 World Series and mailed out the rest of the checks to the third and fourth place winners of the respective major leagues.

For winning third places, the New York Giants and Cleveland Indians each split pools of $19,868.01. The Giants divided their pool into 27 full shares, worth $685.11 each, and into two half and three part shares. The Indians split their cut into 25 full shares, worth $735.86, and into four halves.

Each Boston Red Sox full share was $380.16, being split into 25 full shares, one half and three fractions. Each of 24 full Pittsburgh shares was $378.23. The Pirates also voted four half shares.

## Jourdet to Coach Penn Basketball Team Again

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 — The University of Pennsylvania yesterday announced a basketball schedule of 21 games and at the same time made it known that Lon Jourdet has been reappointed as varsity cage coach. Jourdet is starting his eleventh season as head coach at his alma mater. Penn won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship last year. The schedule follows:

Dec. 7—Lafayette; 11—LaSalle; 14—Syracuse (away); 18—Pennsylvania Military College.

Jan. 8—Penn State; 11—Dartmouth at Hanover; 13—Harvard at Cambridge; 18—Notre Dame; 21—Yale; 25—Ohio State.

Feb. 1—Yale; 8—Cornell at Ithaca; 12—Columbia at New York; 15—Dartmouth; 19—Swarthmore; 22—Cornell; 26—St. Joseph's; 29—Harvard.

March 4—Princeton at Princeton; 7—Columbia; 14—Princeton.

## Pacific Coast Conference Football Scores

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **So. California** | | **Oregon** | |
| 9-Montana | 0 | 18-Gonzaga | 6 |
| 19-Pacific | 7 | 6-Utah | 0 |
| 0-Illinois | 19 | 0-California | 6 |
| 7-Oregon State | 13 | 14-Idaho | 0 |
| 6-California | 21 | 6-U. C. L. A. | 33 |
| 42 | 60 | 44 | 39 |
| **Oregon State** | | **California** | |
| 31-Linfield | 0 | 47-Calif. Aggies | 0 |
| 26-Willamette | 0 | 6-Whittier | 0 |
| 7-U. C. L. A. | 20 | 10-St. Mary's | 0 |
| 33-Gonzaga | 6 | 6-Oregon | 0 |
| 13-So. California | 7 | 6-Santa Clara | 0 |
| 13-Wash. State | 26 | 21-So. California | 7 |
| 123 | 59 | 96 | 7 |
| **Stanford** | | **U. C. L. A.** | |
| 35-San Jose | 0 | 39-Utah State | 0 |
| 10-San Francisco | 0 | 20-Oregon State | 7 |
| 6-U. C. L. A. | 7 | 7-Stanford | 6 |
| 6-Washington | 0 | 33-Oregon | 6 |
| 57 | 7 | 99 | 39 |
| **Washington State** | | **Montana** | |
| 46-Puget Sound | 6 | 0-So. California | 9 |
| 33-Willamette | 0 | 20-Montana State | 0 |
| 13-Montana | 7 | 7-Wash. State | 13 |
| 0-Washington | 21 | 7-Idaho | 14 |
| 26-Oregon State | 13 | | |
| 118 | 47 | 34 | 36 |
| **Washington** | | **Idaho** | |
| 14-Idaho | 0 | 0-Washington | 14 |
| 13-Santa Clara | 6 | 6-Gonzaga | 7 |
| 21-Wash. State | 0 | 0-Oregon | 14 |
| 0-Stanford | 6 | 14-Montana | 7 |
| 48 | 12 | 20 | 42 |

## Doran on Trial

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—President Lucien Garneau of the Springfield Canadian-American Hockey League team has taken Frank "Silver" Doran, defense man, on option from New Haven. Doran will be purchased from the Eagles if he proves he can help the Indians. He has been ordered to join the Springfield tribe at its Quebec training base.

## Golden Bears Meet Bruins This Week End

**Pacific Coast Football Standing**

| | W | L | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. C. L. A. | 3 | 0 | 60 | 19 | 1.000 |
| California | 2 | 0 | 27 | 7 | 1.000 |
| Washington | 2 | 1 | 36 | 6 | .667 |
| Washington State | 2 | 1 | 39 | 41 | .667 |
| Stanford | 1 | 1 | 12 | 7 | .500 |
| Oregon | 1 | 2 | 20 | 39 | .333 |
| Idaho | 1 | 2 | 14 | 35 | .333 |
| Oregon State | 1 | 2 | 33 | 53 | .333 |
| So. California | 1 | 2 | 23 | 34 | .333 |
| Montana | 0 | 3 | 14 | 36 | .000 |

**Pacific Coast Football Games**

Nov. 2—California vs. U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; Washington vs. Montana at Seattle; Stanford vs. Santa Clara at Palo Alto; Oregon State vs. Portland at Corvallis; Washington State vs. Gonzaga at Pullman.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 31—In the football title race of the Pacific Coast Conference the storm center shifts this week from the North to the South. The pivotal game, last week in Seattle, Wash., is now seen in Los Angeles, with California attacking California-at-Los-Angeles. These are the only undefeated teams remaining as a result of Stanford's field-goal victory, 6 to 0, over Washington.

Should U. C. L. A. defeat California it will stand on the threshold of the championship, as its only other conference game is at home with Idaho, Nov. 30. The Idaho Vandals are not regarded as formidable, though achieving a triumph over Montana last week. If California wins it must still face two strong teams, Washington and Stanford.

Washington is standing by, hoping to enter a dispute for the crown if both the present leaders encounter defeat before the final curtain. The Huskies anticipate regaining the winning stride against Montana, which appears at Seattle.

**Three Teams Kibitzing**

Other teams venture beyond the conference for competition. Stanford receives Santa Clara at Palo Alto; Oregon State entertains Portland at Corvallis, Ore., and Washington State is host to Gonzaga at Pullman, Wash. Idaho, Oregon and Southern California are kibitzing this week.

U. C. L. A. grows more impressive each Saturday. Its speed, power and deception were irresistible the other day when it swept Oregon to a defeat, 33 to 6. The Bruins gained a total of 315 yards by rushing and passing, while the Webfoots gained 260. As often happens, the loser made the most first downs, 11 against 6—but first downs don't show in the long runs for major scores such as recorded by Chuck Cheshire, star Bruin halfback. He received a shovel pass from Bill Murphy, quarterback, and dashed 43 yards to score near the end of the first quarter. He streaked 81 yards to the goal just before the half ended. Once more he got away for 49 yards to cross the final stripe, but a penalty on a teammate spoiled the record. Cheshire threw passes to Fred Funk, halfback, for two touchdowns, did his share of the blocking and otherwise nominated himself for all-America attention. Don Ferguson, Cheshire's substitute, also scored, and Ted Key, fullback, kicked three afterpoints.

**California Uses the Air**

This kind of performance may be harder against California, yet if maintained in vigor it will be difficult for even the Golden Bears to check. California chiefly scored by air against Southern California to win, 21 to 7, at Berkeley the other day. Passes thrown by Don Fowler and Bill Archer, halfbacks, earned the first and last touchdowns. On the opening score, Fowler threw 45 yards to Jack Brittingham, end, in the far corner of the end zone. For the final, Archer tossed to Sam Chapman, halfback, who reeled off 25 yards to the goal. Ken Cotton, fullback, drove the other major marker over after a Trojan fumble. Last year's battle between the Golden Bears and the Bruins brought a 3-to-0 victory to the former.

Washington's great scoring zone defense, which forced the Stanford Redskins to resort to field-goal kicking, should be too much for Montana this week. Byron Haines, halfback, carried the brunt of the attack for the Huskies, gaining 58 yards in nine rushes.

**Cougars Look for Victory**

Stanford ought to maintain its stride against Santa Clara. The eleven looked much improved in gaining 203 yards by rushing and 10 first downs against the Huskies. Bobby Grayson, all-America fullback, set the pace. The toe of Monk Moscrip, Indian end, which lost a tie with U. C. L. A. by missing an afterpoint, gets full credit for the victory in last week's crucial game. Moscrip booted field goals from the 30 and the 23 yard lines during the first period. Wesley Muller, center, played a brilliant defensive game for the Redskins. Santa Clara, which defeated Portland the other day, 20 to 7, played a 7-to-7 tie with Stanford last year.

Washington State expects an easy win over Gonzaga. The Cougars showed their scoring ability to Oregon State, 26 to 13, last week, in an important interstate game. Both teams were good in the air, but Ed Goddard, all-America quarterback hope of the Cougars, provided the winning margin by his brilliant running, especially in returning punts. Rodger Dougherty, fullback, made two touchdowns, and Ted Christoffersen, halfback, and John Grahek, end, counted the others. Dougherty kicked two afterpoints. Gonzaga defeated Washburn from Topeka, Kans., at Spokane last week. A year ago the Cougars beat Gonzaga, 13 to 6, and should do the same or better at this meeting.

Oregon State hopes to get righted against Portland. The Beavers, usually playing in bigger company, may expect their aerial attack to stay good. Howard Weaver, end, and Joe Gray, halfback, scored touchdowns last week to prevent a whitewash.

There is a reason for Southern California's idleness this Saturday—the Stanford Indians are coming next week. Outclassed by the Golden Bears, the Trojans may recover in the interval to trouble Stanford.

## By-Plays

*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

**Is the Field Goal Coming Back?**

TO THOSE football fans who always enjoyed seeing a player kick a field goal there was news of encouragement in last Sunday's paper, and, while it may or may not indicate that that play, which has become almost as extinct on the gridiron as has the dodo to those who make a study of birds, there is certainly ground for hope. One does not have to tax his memory very much to recall the days when Charlie Brickley was putting the pigskin over opponents' goal posts with such regularity that Harvard didn't need to score touchdowns in order to win. Then there were also such famous goal kickers as Bernie Trafford and Eddie Mahan of Harvard; Ted Coy and W. T. Bull of Yale; Peter Houser and Jim Thorpe of Carlisle; Walter Eckersall of Chicago; E. W. Butler of Cornell; W. E. Sprackling of Brown; Johnny DeWitt of Princeton; Pat O'Dea of Wisconsin, and many others. While those players were making goals in almost every big game, today the game in which a field goal is even attempted is indeed a rare occurrence.

**Decides Two Games Last Saturday**

At least two important games were decided last Saturday by the kicking of field goals. On the Pacific coast, Stanford defeated Washington by 6 to 0 when Monk Moscrip, the Cardinals' all-America end, made two field goals for the only scores of the game. It was the Huskies' first defeat of the season, and a still more interesting angle to the performance was the fact that it evened up for the time two years ago that Washington defeated Stanford by a similar score when Bill Smith, also an all-America end of that year, made two placement field goals for the Huskies. The other big game decided this way was the Holy Cross-Colgate battle in the East, when Rex Kidd, quarterback for the Crusaders, kicked a placement goal from his 27-yard line for the only score of the game. Having a field-goal kicker on those two teams certainly paid good dividends last Saturday.

**Worth the Time and Effort**

While it is hardly to be expected that a Brickley, a Mahan, a Thorpe or a Coy can be developed every day, there is no reason why a goal kicker of average, or even better than average, ability should not be coming along all the time. It takes a lot of skill and nerve to perform this football specialty, yet there are plenty of gridiron players today who possess both of these qualifications. It is true that the moving of the goal posts 10 yards behind the goal line is somewhat of a handicap over conditions as they used to be, but there is hardly a big game in which the attack does not get close enough to make a try feasible. It takes lots of time, patience and hard work to become a real star at this specialty, and it looks as if the present generation of football player preferred to put his time and energy into some other part of the game.

**Spectacular Way to Earn a Letter**

Sometimes there are candidates for a varsity football team who do not have the physical qualifications for making the team, but who, by diligent practice, are able to specialize in the kicking of goals. In fact, more than one undergraduate who would never have made his letter except for the fact he could kick a goal when the opportunity offered has won the insigne through the time and hard work he has put into perfecting his kicking. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that there are two boys, one named Charles E. Brickley Jr. and the other Edward Brickley, who are candidates for the Babylon (L. I.) High School eleven. They are the sons of Harvard's famous drop kicker, and we shall be greatly surprised if we do not find them following in their father's footsteps when either one of them responds to the quarterback's signal for a field goal.

## Sporting Around the Hub

**Crimson Harriers to Meet Toledo Here Tomorrow**

HARVARD'S undefeated cross-country team will meet a strong midwestern team from University of Toledo at 3:15 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The race will be run over a 4½-mile course starting on the Cambridge side of the Charles River, near the Larz Anderson Bridge and ending at the Newell Boat House.

Toledo is sending a six-man team east, the squad being headed by Capt. Fred DeShelter and comprised also of Willard Bright, William Hullenkramer, Merton Lilly, John Allen and Albert Ballert.

The western team this year, in four matches, has defeated Adrian, 15 to 40 and 19 to 36, has beaten Wayne, 27 to 29, and Denison, 18 to 37. This is the first year that Toledo has defeated Wayne University of Detroit in 33 starts.

**Outstanding Runner**—Captain DeShelter has been an outstanding runner for Toledo for the last two years, running the half mile, mile and two miles. DeShelter and Bright, another Toledo track man, have been running one-two in midwestern dual meets this year.

**Toledo Coach Hopes for a Close Meet**—Toledo has had some good teams in the past. In 1926, 1929 and 1930, Toledo teams won the Northwestern Conference championship. Coach David V. Connelly feels that he is bringing a strong team to Combridge and hopes for a close meet with the Harvard harriers.

**Harvard Entries**—The Crimson entries will be headed by Capt. Bob Playfair who finished first in the dual race with Holy Cross and first in the triangular race with New Hampshire and Dartmouth a week ago. Additionally, Coach Jaakko Mikkola of the Harvard team has nominated the following men for the race: Francis M. Rivinus Jr., Henry O. Marcy, William H. Wright Jr., Eugene H. Walker, Leonard C. Leen, John M. Lovejoy, Alexander C. Northrop, Charles C. Worth, Cyrus C. De Coster or John R. O'Neill.

Harvard defeated Holy Cross 23 to 32 in a dual meet and won its triangular engagement with New Hampshire and Dartmouth with 18 points, New Hampshire scoring 44 and Dartmouth 80.

**Bruins Bow to Canadiens**—Les Canadiens pulled up even with the Boston Bruins last night in their hockey exhibition by gaining a 3-to-2 victory, the Associated Press reports from Moncton, N. B. The veteran Aurel Joliat, scored the winning tally with six seconds left to play and Babe Siebert, Boston defenseman, in the penalty box.

The Bruins will now move on to Halifax for a two-game series with the French-Canadian team. Bruins won the opening contest, 2 to 0, the first line of Jack Beattie, Dit Clapper and Cooney Weiland accounting for both goals.

**Boston Amateurs Win**, 5 to 2—While the Boston Bruins and the Canadiens were playing their second of a seven-game hockey series in Moncton last night, General Manager Art Ross of the Bruins watched the amateur hockey players, trying out with the Bruins and the Cubs, beat the St. John Beavers of the Maritime Big Three Senior League, 5 to 2, in the St. John ring. The Boston scoring was done by Milton Schmidt (2), Harold Johnson, Woody Dumart and Walter Murray.

After the game Ross announced that the Bruins had signed Johnson, a 185-pound right wing, who is 22 years old and six feet tall; and Leo Lespie who trips the scales at 175 pounds, is 5ft. 8in. tall and 20 years old. Lespie plays right wing.

Lespie and Johnson will journey to Quebec with the Boston Bruins, where two games are scheduled with the Springfield Indians, Nov. 4 and 6.

Schmidt, 17, and Roy Conacher, 18, brother of Charlie Conacher, Toronto right wing, are on the Bruins negotiation list. They will spend the present season in minor league hockey.

**Harvard and Radcliffe Unite**—Representatives of Harvard, Radcliffe, Massachusetts Technology and Wellesley College, it is reported, have met and planned a golf match between a team of Harvard and Radcliffe golfers and a combination composed of M. I. T. and Wellesley undergraduates. The new plan was made following the announcement that Tech is sending a four-man team to Wellesley Saturday to meet a girls' team.

**Rowing at Dartmouth**—Up in Hanover, N. H., yesterday, crowds lined the banks of the Connecticut River to watch two Dartmouth College crews race over a mile and five-sixteenths course upstream. This was the first race staged by Dartmouth since 1877. The Green crew, stroked by L. H. Van Dike Jr. of Trenton, N. J., rowed into an early lead and was never headed. The other crew, known as the White boat, was stroked by M. Robert Butler Jr., of Waukesha, Wis., and finished close behind the victor.

**Here and There**—The Radcliffe College field hockey eleven, playing its second intercollegiate match of the season, defeated Pembroke College, 3 to 0, on Radcliffe Field yesterday . . . Boston University has lost Bill Backanouskas of Nashua, N. H., a javelin thrower, who has transferred to Ohio State University . . . B. U.'s Terrier cubs scored a touchdown against Pat Hanley's varsity team on Nickerson Field in a practice scrimmage yesterday . . . Marblehead High School is entertaining the Edison High School football team from Miami, Fla., before the intersectional contest scheduled at Reynolds Field, Marblehead, Saturday.

## Minor League Refuses To Accept Agreement

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—The board of governors of the International Hockey League returned unsigned to the National League yesterday its proposed working agreement between the two circuits.

The board objected to the agreement, a renewal of that signed by the two leagues Sept. 24, 1930, because it made Frank Calder, president of the National circuit, sole judge in the event of a dispute over ownership of a player and allowed the International League club in a city the National desired to enter only $10,000 compensation. The board asked $25,000.

In addition, the International loop heads objected to the Montreal Canadiens having the sole right to all players of French-Canadian origin born in Quebec.

**National Professional Football League Standing**

Western Division

| | W | T | L | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Cards | 3 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 46 | .750 |
| Green Bay | 5 | 0 | 2 | 86 | 40 | .714 |
| Chicago Bears | 3 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 45 | .600 |
| Detroit | 3 | 1 | 2 | 95 | 42 | .600 |

Eastern Division

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 4 | 0 | 2 | 109 | 62 | .667 |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 0 | 4 | 60 | 129 | .429 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 57 | .400 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 114 | .200 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 5 | 32 | 77 | .167 |

Result Oct. 30

Detroit 14, Boston 0.

**Himes Given Release**

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 31 (AP)—Normie Himes, veteran center of the New York Americans, has been given his unconditional release Manager Red Dutton announced last night. Himes, regarded as one of the best defensive centers and playmakers in the league a few years ago, has been practicing with the Amerks here, but failed to keep pace with the younger players. He left at once for his home at Galt. His release removed the last of the Americans' "old guard" as Rabbit McVeigh, who teamed with him for many seasons, was released a few weeks ago.

**Ruth Still Wants to Manage**

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Babe Ruth is going to give the major league baseball magnates one more chance to hire him as a manager. At a gathering of the Circus Saints and Sinners yesterday, the Babe, reiterating his statement that he never would play again, said he intends to go to the major league winter meetings in December in search of an opening. If no offer is made then, he will look outside the national game for a job, although he would rather continue in baseball.

**Chess Masters to Meet**

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, Jose R. Capablanca of Havana and Dr. Emanuel Lasker of London, the three greatest names in modern chess, will compete in an international chess masters' tournament at Nottingham during August of next year. The British Chess Federation formally endorsed the plan yesterday and announced the cost of the congress, including the prize fund and traveling expenses, had been guaranteed.

**Four From Youngstown**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Youngstown has the honor of furnishing more candidates for the Ohio State University football team than any other Ohio city. Four of the players hail from that city, Wolf, Zarnus, Kabealo and Cumiskey. Springfield and Lorain are tied for second place with three each.

Their touchdown was made when Leavitt Thurlow, last-minute substitute tackle, blocked a California punt, the ball bounding into the end zone as the final gun barked. Art Dittbernar, tackle, downed it to score and Bill Howard, quarterback, kicked the afterpoint.

Idaho is being showered with congratulations on its first conference victory in three starts. The 14-to-7 win over a traditional rival, Montana, was due largely to Theron Ward, halfback. On the first play of the second half he eluded the field to run 80 yards for a marker. Idaho is getting ready to receive Washington State a week hence.

Oregon must strengthen its defense before Oregon State appears at Eugene, Nov. 9. Ray Lopez, halfback, made the solitary score against U. C. L. A. In the middle of the final quarter he got away for a gain of 34 yards to get within scoring distance, and finally went over from the one-yard line on an end sweep.


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## "What-I-Mean—Those Boys!"

CONSTABLE OGLETHORPE, hands thrust into trousers pockets, stood complacently in the doorway of the Odd Fellows' Hall and gazed upon the night life of Walnut Grove. Mr. Oglethorpe possessed the admirable trait of appearing always at ease; his fat little body balanced stoutly upon stubby legs, his hat sat on his head at a secure and unalterable angle, and upon his very red face rested the calm of a millpond at twilight. This appearance, however, was misleading; for Constable Oglethorpe, as he teetered there in the October evening, had something on his mind.

The night life of Walnut Grove, upon which he gazed so benignly, was as quiet as the constable himself. The Hoyt girls scurried past on their way to the semi-weekly movie show; the constable raised his hat. Cornelius Van Lundt marched stiffly by en route to his real estate office, greeting the law with dignity: "Evening, What-I-Mean." The constable nodded equably. Dave Trimmer, the liveryman, drifted up and paused.

"Things quiet, Hallie?"

"So far." Oglethorpe looked at a large, silver watch. "What-I-mean, it's only eight."

"Expecting much deviltry?"

"Oh, no." He gestured complacently. "You might look after your wagons a little, around the barn. But the young folks are mostly going to parties—the Presbyterians and the Methodists have got doin's at the church, and the Campbellites have some sort of shindig, too. That helps. What-I-mean, I'd druther work it that way than put on extra deputies, like last year."

Dave Trimmer snickered. "Yes, I heard about last year. Well, I'll be moving along."

* * *

CONSTABLE OGLETHORPE STEPPED out of the doorway and began his rounds. His chief nightly duty had long been to check up on burned-out street lights and report them, next morning, to the village electrician. This took him, of course, all over town; but tonight he contented himself with a brief foray in one direction. He lingered by the fence around Grampy Shallbarger's place, peering into his back yard until his eyes solved the darkness. Grampy's wagon usually stood there, but not now. One of the wheels leaned against the barn; another had been rolled into the front yard. The third and fourth appeared to be on the roof of the shed, and the bottom boards were nowhere visible. There was no light in the house.

Constable Oglethorpe returned to the Odd Fellows' Hall and made three telephone calls. In every case, he said the same things: "Did you get a good turn-out? And those boys I mentioned—what I mean, are they there? No? All right."

When he finished, he stood thoughtfully for a moment. "Hm," he said at last. He turned out the light, locked up and trudged away down the street.

* * *

LAFAYETTE BARNEY, THE lad who built the lop-sided canoe in which he swore he some day would reach the Mackinaw, and Dick Richardson, son of the county surveyor, were the chief conspirators. They took Hallowe'en more seriously than the rest. A week ahead of time they scouted the village and made notes of the gates that might come loose easily, the doorbells that might be readily unscrewed, the yards where benches and porch furniture might be found and scattered about. Of course, when Hallowe'en arrived, other boys attached themselves to their leadership.

"These parties," scoffed Dick, "are just a trick, to keep us from doing the things we want. I ought to know—my dad's a Sunday school teacher."

"My ma," remarked one of the recruits, "sent over a dishpanful of doughnuts."

Dick smote his palm. "Now see here," he said. "If any of you fellows would rather go to the old parties, it's all right with Lafayette and me. Go ahead, eat your doughnuts, and play Button-Button. That's for girls and softies. The rest of us will go ahead with our plans. Old What-I-Mean isn't putting on any deputies, and we can do just about what we want."

Nobody deserted; the band moved away down alleys and the darker streets.

"First," said Lafayette, in an undertone, "we're going to the Simmons place and upset his watering trough. There's a sawbuck in his back yard and we'll put that on top the corn crib. Then we're going to Grampy Shallbarger's and take his wagon—Jiggers!"

Five boys stopped instantly. "Look," whispered Lafayette. "Up ahead, under that streetlight!"

* * *

THERE STOOD WHAT-I-MEAN, the light shining on his star.

"Let's run." Somebody had a guilty conscience.

"Why?" demanded Dick Richardson. "We have a right to walk down the street. That's all we're doing. Let's go."

They proceeded, and came abreast of Constable Oglethorpe. "Evening, men," said the law. "Nice night."

"Surely is." Dick, always the man of the world, paused for a word. "Any trouble tonight?"

"Oh, no," said Oglethorpe, complacently. "Kids gets over that idea as they grow up, you know. There's several nice parties; and, as for the riff-raff, I guess they've developed more sense—Well, there is one little thing bothering me a mite."

"What's that?" asked Dick.

"Grampy Shallbarger. Somebody's tore up his wagon."

"They have?" Dick and Lafayette spoke together. "Already?"

"Yep." What-I-Mean nodded. "I saw it a little while ago. Of course, I never would give it a second thought if it belonged to some able-bodied man. But I don't think Grampy can get up on his shed to get them wheels—You fellows haven't seen Dave Trimmer, have you?"

"No. Not tonight."

"I sure wished I could find him. He's the only man I can think of right now who knows how to put a wagon together. I ought to know how, but, what-I-mean, I never worked on a farm. You see, Grampy's away, but coming back tomorrow, and he'll need that wagon."

"I worked on a farm for two weeks," said Lafayette.

"You did?" The constable looked at him sharply in the lamplight. "I don't suppose—but no, you're too light."

"Too light for what?" demanded Lafayette.

"To handle them wheels. I thought maybe you'd help me put that wagon together."

"The trick is," said Lafayette, "that two of the wheels have left-hand threads. If you want to walk down that way, I'll show you."

"Fine." Oglethorpe started immediately. "You fellows coming, too, or have you got something else?"

"Well—I'll come for a while," grumbled Dick. "I've got some things to do later. But he"—indicating Lafayette—"isn't the only one that savvies wagons."

* * *

BY THE TIME they found Gramp's lantern and scouted up all the pieces it takes to make a farm wagon, it was half-past nine; and, before they finished reassembling it, it was after ten. What-I-Mean said: "I'm sure obliged to you fellows. It would have been a blow to Grampy, to lose a day's teaming." He blew out the lantern and set it inside the shed. "My, it's cold, isn't it? I think I'll stop at the church doin's on the way back and get warm."

They walked back toward town together. "Coming in?" asked the constable, as he came to the church door.

Dick looked at Lafayette. "Oh, I don't know," said the latter. "It's getting late. I think I'll go home and turn in."

"Me, too," said Dick. "Good-night, constable."

The group scattered. Oglethorpe entered the church, made his way to the basement and found the telephone. "Number thirty-six," he told the operator.

"Hello—Grampy? You can go home now. We got your wagon together again—Oh, sure. I was afraid they was going to find the pieces too soon, but that bottom board we had hid under the porch stumped 'em for a while. It took us over an hour—And thanks, Grampy."

Upstairs, the constable met the preacher. "Ah, good-evening," smiled the minister. "A nice party in progress, you see. And those boys you spoke of particularly—did you have any trouble with them?"

"Oh, no." The pudgy little man gestured largely. "No trouble at all. What-I-mean—those boys, you kinda have to work along with 'em."

JOHN F. HAYES

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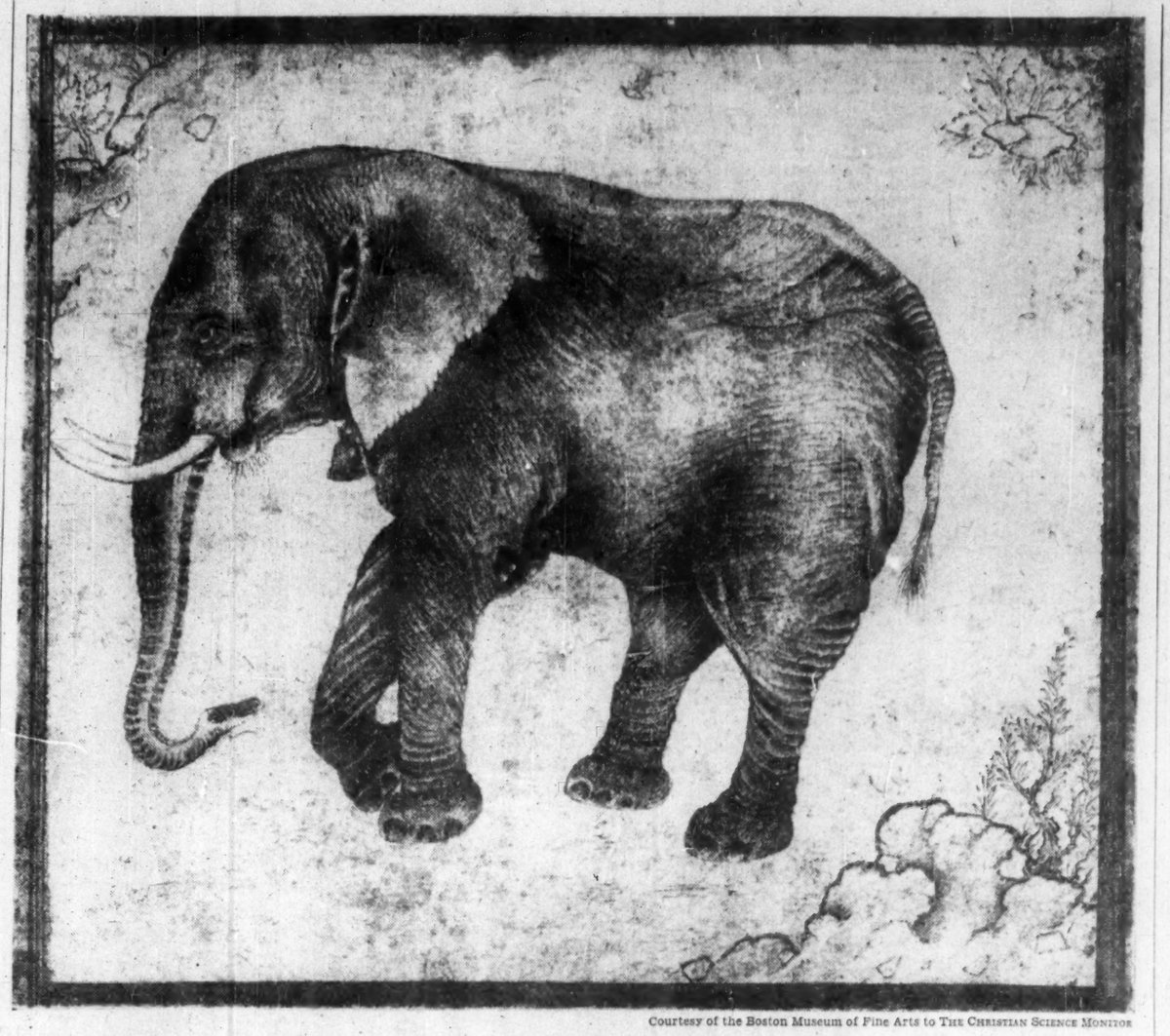

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELEPHANT: *A Persian Miniature*

CONSIDERING the common use of the elephant and the frequent appearance of the animal in legend and lore, it is not surprising to find it depicted by artists of India and Persia. This miniature portrait was probably drawn by a Persian of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, at the time when Persian pictorial art reached its highest expression. It was customary for artists to visualize their subjects in flat design, paying little if any attention to the bulk, the roundness, the solidity of the subject. In portraying the elephant, a great deal is lost by flattening the creature in a two-dimensional design.

In this portrait, however, the artist seems to have implied the vast size of the model, and given some idea of his clumsiness. Where the linear effect dominates, the artist seems to pay more heed to the design in the tail, for example, in the trunk, in the outline of the ears, and in the ubiquitous folds of rough heavy skin. Tucked neatly and modestly into three corners are bits of naturalistic detail which establish the animal in space, hinting somewhat of the surrounding in which he lives. Bits of shrub and rock are drawn with that spirited, calligraphic line which was the great gift of Persian artists. We know, of course, that, for them, picture-making was another handwriting. The feeling which they conveyed to the strokes of the brush, the pressure of the pen, imparted the mood clearly. Words or pictures could perform the same office. Sometimes they were used, one to supplement the other.

D. A.

## The Wooded Pool

*(A Summer Reverie)*

A BARLEY field lies under the crest of the hill, ash-gold in the morning sunshine, save where the ruffling breeze blows back the heavy bearded ears and turns the field to silver. The earthy path under the hedge is jeweled with pimpernel and poppy, and back and forth over the rutty track the small convolvulus has wreathed her garlands and lifted her pale rose cups to the sun. The moonlight flowers of the campion are done, and globes of gray and gold and violet hold their precious freight of madder brown seeds. Tortoiseshell butterflies cling to the delicate mauve of scabious, or hover above the golden mist of ragwort. In the hedge the sloe ripens among its dark leaves and turns from gray to rose, from blue to violet, and so to that deep purple that wears a silver bloom upon its splendor. From the pale forests of grain rises the infinitesimal song of the grasshopper and the murmur of linnets.

At the field's end an ancient disused gravel pit has become a wooded pool. Very deep and green it is, and its ferny floor is a vague shadow far down between the trunks of ash and larch, save where the sun slips between the branches and spreads out a faint gold net that catches the curled fronds and outlines them against its glimmering mesh.

Across the surface of this strange pool, from treetop to treetop, goes the jay—a jewel flashing suddenly, and from the dim recesses the robin mounts with a flung spray of song. White butterflies drift from shadow to shadow, like fairy fish rising in enchanted waters. The elfin hammer of the woodpecker and the soft sound of the woodpigeon float toward the sun.

Halfway down the precipitous sides, beneath the green roof of ash all interlaced with gold, the rowan hangs her bright berries and the wayfarer's tree turns slowly to russet and gold, or glows in triumphant glory of scarlet and crimson where the sun has conquered the cool green glooms. The guelder, too, has leaned toward the lovely light and holds out her green arms filled with berries of ruby, rose and red. Beside her, the maple has changed imperceptibly from darkened jade to a promise of faint gold, as if a mist of amber, all fugitively flushed with rose, had wrapped her round. The hawthorn bush has small emerald fruits already stained with the warm russet and red of autumn, and the fringed hips on the wild rose have turned to gold. Far down, where the pool grows dim with amethyst and blue, the pale foam of traveler's joy drifts out of the shadows as if some slow wave broke upon a hidden shore.

There is a perilous path that goes narrowly into the deep, winding between thickets of ivory meadowsweet, over a carpet of selfheal—purple in the darkling twilight of the wood, blue as speedwells where the sun lights upon it, violet under the brief passing of a butterfly's wing. A tangle of blackberry, bent beneath its sweet and somber harvest, leads to a clearing among the ferns. Here among the lichened trunks lies a still green water. So remote it is from sight and sound that no wind ever ruffles its quiet surface, no wing is ever shadowed in its dark mirror. Even the long pale tresses of the larch hang unreflected, and a sudden sunshaft—piercing the dim drifts of ash and yew—only turns the untroubled olive green to emerald and chrysoprase. Very cold and fragrant the water is, under the acrid-sweet breath of fir and yew, and here the small shy creatures of the wood come down to drink; here the wild bee—strayed from the sunny hedgerow far above—stoops to sip.

A grave and lovely place it is, this deep cool hollow at the end of the barley field, where a wood has grown up toward the healthful sun, and birds like enchanted fish go back and forth between the shining ripples of the leaves.

D. T.

## Autumn Herb Garden

I AM often in the garden in the very early morning, for I like the quiet, the heavy dew as yet ungathered from the leaves, the quality of the early light, and the smell of earth soon to be mingled with an occasional clean pungency of smoke from the great kitchen chimney. As the garden begins to gather the eastern light, I often come to think that one of the most beautiful and subtle things in nature is the variation of the colour green. There are few things which have a quieter integrity of beauty than the green harmonies of leaves. For some are dark and shining like the Lovage, others pale, each green and each surface making its own byplay with the light; and the greens themselves are rich in variation, ranging from an almost pure blue to yellow. To see both colours upon one plant is a commonplace, for the new growth of blue-green plants is usually a yellow-green. It is by such an economy of means, by such contrasts and transitions that nature varies the entire surface of the world. The silvered darkness of Rue, the fresh green of Basil, the yellow-green of Costmary are a microcosm of forest and plain, holding the world in a garden as one might hold a leaf in the hollow of a hand. . . .

Every once in a while now as I work in the garden in the late afternoon, kneeling by the herbs and mislaying things, and finding them again, some small new bird, some warbler of the inland country making his way down the lakes to the great rivers and the sea, catches the corner of my eye as he moves in the apple branches. A flight of bluebirds has already passed, though I sometimes still hear a bluebird's autumnal call, that sweet clear note with something in it of the plover's tone. The garden has never looked better than it does this very afternoon. The plants are all thrifty, the moisture-loving kinds having taken on a new vigour since the rains, and though leaves may be falling, the old apple and pear remain perseveringly green. The Pot Marjoram is still in flower, the Thymes keep their own midsummer, the Sweet Cicely unfolds again a fernlike leaf, the green of the younger sprays of Balm is as the green of spring. Surely no plants ever gave so long and lovely a reward. Yet the frosts draw near. Day in the garden now is almost as quiet as the night, and dark comes with stars and cold. Working here this afternoon, I think to myself that I have only touched upon the rich treasure of herbs, and must presently come to speak of their larger confraternity.—HENRY BESTON, in "Herbs and the Earth." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

## The Passing of the Ferry

WE WERE approaching the last turn in the road which led down to the old ferryboat crossing. At the summit of the long hill that sloped gently down to the waters edge, we paused for an instant, remembering, from previous experience, that the view from this point would be well worth while. Nor were we disappointed. The wide expanse of gray-green waters of the mighty Columbia lay below—a broad ribbon shimmering in the afternoon sunshine.

Dotting the narrow strip of shore line were miniature clumps of verdure, showing green against a background of warm gray, with tiny sand dunes between. Beyond the river, sentinel-like, arose a solid wall of rock over which hung a violet mist, deepening to purple where it touched the wide crevices in the massive, vertical structure of rock.

As the beauty of this familiar scene spread out before us, we suddenly became aware of a new note—something that had not been there before. High above the water and blending with the soft coloring of the scene, was a great lace-like network of steel, that seemed to hang suspended in midair—a marvel of engineering skill.

At the same time we became aware also that something was missing from the scene before us. The familiar little white ferryboat, the Kitty-Grant, so named for the two counties, Kittitas and Grant, between which the river was the dividing line, was not in its accustomed place. We had anticipated a trip across on the little flat-decked boat, and I think we were all secretly a little disappointed at not finding it fastened to its accustomed moorings. We should miss the thrill that invariably would come while crossing the swift mid-current when the boat would be carried far downstream, its engine throbbing vigorously in the swirling current, after which it would plow its way upstream again, creaking a little perhaps, against the swift impact of water, but nevertheless with a firm feeling beneath the feet. Arriving at the ferry landing, with a friendly wave of the hand in response to the cheery smile of the faithful old pilot of the boat, we would resume our way, refreshed by this pleasant break in the day's journey.

But this had all passed, and now before us was a great new bridge, spanning the waters of the mighty river. Upon entering its wide approach, we could not help but comment on the skill of the modern workmen in replacing with convenience and even luxury the primitive methods of past generations.

The bridge crossed, we began to climb the winding road that led upward with a zig-zag course around the face of the almost vertical wall of rock, which towered above the east shore line of the river, up to the broad plateau above. After a lingering glance down the wide river canyon, with its panorama of beauty, we sped on over miles and miles of arid land in the great Columbia river basin, barren, except for the dry scrubby sagebrush, which grows so profusely in this desert-like country, its friendly shelter serving as a covert for wild rabbits and the sage rat.

At widely separated distances were little oases of green, fed by the fresh waters of bubbling springs. The cool cottonwood, with its little round leaves, trembling before the slightest motion of the heat-laden atmosphere, the milkweed, the lupin, and the wild thistle, each in its small way gave promise of the abundance of beauty and provision that could be brought forth here, with the coming of water.

How long before the ingenuity of man would transform the sun-drenched land, with its gorgeous sunsets of amber and rose, its rolling tablelands, and wide stretches of tillable soil into a beautiful valley of habitation and industry? One can visualize broad acres of green, productive farmlands, fields of golden grain, and comfortable farm homes, surrounded by orchards. With water in abundance only a few miles distant, would the old order, here, too, give way to the new?

L. M. B.

## *Oread*

WHIRL up, sea—
Whirl your pointed pines,
Splash your great pines
On our rocks,
Hurl your green over us,
Cover us with your pools of fir.

—HILDA DOOLITTLE, in "Collected Poems." (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

## In the Time of Harvest

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AS THE ripened fruits hang heavy on vines and boughs, and the gold of the harvest enriches the countryside, what thankfulness must fill the hearts of the toilers as they gather the rewards of their efforts! And yet, misting one's contemplation of the beautiful scene of nature's bounty, blending a sad note of presage with what should be exultant joy and thankfulness of a harvest song, is the economic, social, political unrest—the unsolved problems of how the bounty shall reach the many; how all may share, and want be unknown; and rumors that war may again devastate the earth. And there seems to be a world-wide need for each individual to scan closely the field of his own endeavor to find what there is in it of waste or what it is yielding of worth; what has borne fruit, and whether the fruit is helping to nourish the common good, for it must always be through individual harvesting that the world's increase shall be made manifest and the harvest song swell to a universal chorus of thanksgiving.

How searchingly at this season there comes to thought that parable given by the master Christian wherein he would bring home the lesson of harvesting in all its deepest implications! Toilers and triflers at life's great task cannot heed too diligently all the lessons in that simple parable of the man who had sown good seed and the enemy who had scattered tares—the enemy who would vitiate another's accomplishment and deplete the future harvest of good; of the man's sureness that he had sown good seed, and his quick recognition of the evil which had invaded his field "while men slept."

That phrase, "while men slept," takes on a deeper meaning as one ponders it in the understanding which Christian Science gives. It is while human consciousness has slept in the material sense dream, that the enemy of mankind—mortal mind, with its material beliefs and theories, sin, disease, and death, and all the train of discord, poverty, and disaster—has sown trouble in human experience and withheld from men their rightful heritage of God's infinite bounty and eternal blessings.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 72), "Mortal belief (the material sense of life) and immortal Truth (the spiritual sense) are the tares and the wheat, which are not united by progress, but separated." This is the way of progress by which Christian Science leads each earnest student daily to separate his thought from all belief of matter as substance. It develops an understanding obedience to spiritual law through demonstrating the ever-presence and power of God as the perfect Principle of all that really exists. Not by any forced method of human so-called will power, nor by a negative asceticism does one separate the material habits of thought—carnal aims and desires—from the wheat of genuine qualities in human character. Utterly to the contrary, the textbook of Christian Science counsels (Science and Health, p. 485): "Emerge gently from matter into Spirit. Think not to thwart the spiritual ultimate of all things, but come naturally into Spirit through better health and morals and as the result of spiritual growth."

"The result of spiritual growth"—is not this the harvest for which individuals must work with the patience of a mighty hope? "What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord" (Jeremiah 23:28). As the conscience of humanity hears and heeds the divine call, it will winnow the chaff of materialistic concepts from the life-sustaining grain of spiritual values. Sick thoughts will be superseded through the spiritual understanding of real health—wholeness—a state gained by regeneration through the transforming power of spiritual law. Hate will be conquered by the Christ-ideal which constantly affirms that God is Love, and that the real man naturally and inevitably reflects his divine Principle. Want will disappear before the demonstrated fact that infinite Mind, which constitutes and sustains all being, is forever expressing its activity through spiritual ideas, and that these ideas reflect true substance, or divine Mind.

Proofs of this are constantly enriching human experience today as spiritual law is applied and the Master's scientific method is faithfully followed. The false appetites of sense, its covetousness and selfish desires, yield to the blessed influence of the spiritual certainty that there is no reality in matter; that it is a mortal dream from which mankind must awaken, that it may bar from human consciousness the enmity of all carnal-mindedness. This is the individual progress which must finally lead to "the spiritual ultimate of all things." Her great hope and inspired prophecy of the final and universal harvest song, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has voiced in this glorious passage (Science and Health, p. 568): "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin? A louder song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain."

## *Aurora Borealis*

ONE late October night of windless chill
We saw the white aurora in the sky;
It came and went beyond the northern hill,
Unsteady as a cosmic butterfly.
At last we knew that winter loomed ahead.
We who had watched the farmers heap their bins
With apples icy sweet and fiery red
And squatted, jackets buttoned to our chins,
Drumming our metal pails with cranberry beads,
Had never felt approaching as a bride
White-trailing winter scattering white weeds
Of brittle frost on windows far and wide—
Until we saw that northland radiance glow
And vanish like a faint mirage of snow.

ELIZABETH BOHM

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Buying of Motors and Utilities Features Trading in Stocks

Commodity and Money Markets

## Improved Tone Is Manifested In Slow Market

By Forrest Price

It was a slower market.
And a cautious one.
Yet the tone was distinctly improved.

Total sales amounted to about 1,800,000 shares.

The motors and utilities were prominent movers.

The specialties, of course, demanded much attention, some going to new highs for the year or longer.

A three-point gain by Chrysler led the motor contingent.

General Motors advanced half as much. Chrysler later lost a good part of its gain.

Then some of the motor affiliates advanced briskly to new peak prices.

Among the good gainers were the Kelsey Hayes Wheel A and B issues, White Motor, Packard and Houdaille-Hershey.

Other substantial gains were recorded by the Youngstown common and preferred issues, the latter rising 5 points to a new top.

Advances of 1 to more than 2 points were established by Colorado Fuel preferred, Superior Steel, Radio B, the West Penn Electric issues, Virginia Carolina Chemical, General Realty preferred, Twin City Rapid Transit preferred, Atchison common and preferred, American Smelting, Gulf States Steel, Holland Furnace and Electric Auto-Lite.

There were some declines but most of them were unimportant.

U. S. Governments displayed a steadier tone in the bond market today than yesterday, slight gains having been shown by most of them. Corporate loans fluctuated narrowly, a number recording fractional losses. Among the foreign government obligations German 7s improved a point or so. Other foreigners were mixed.

Sentiment was aided somewhat by strength of the leading commodities. Grain prices at both Chicago and Winnipeg were higher. Also cotton at New York advanced. It lost some of its rise in the late trading.

Automobile manufacturers are optimistic. And for some time past the motor shares have reflected this optimism. The last few days, however, have witnessed slight reactionary tendencies as security prices generally sagged.

But that does not affect the buoyant sentiment of manufacturers who next month will face a test which will indicate more than anything else the sturdiness of the automobile industry.

New motorcar models are to be shown in a week or so at a time when motorcar buying is usually at its lowest ebb for the year.

Active buying of the new models is expected because more people have the money to pay for them than has been witnessed in several years.

An indication of the increased buying power of the people is seen in the statement of the Department of Commerce that rural retail sales in September were 30 per cent above August.

## Bank Clearings In October Keep Ahead Of the 1934 Figures

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Bank clearings during the final week of October kept ahead of the like period a year ago, but dropped below those of the preceding week, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

The total for the 22 cities reporting to the agency for the week ended Oct. 30 was $4,840,431,000 compared with $4,424,718,000 in the like period in 1934, an increase of 9.4 per cent. In the preceding week the advance was 27.5 per cent.

At New York City clearings were $3,002,759,000, a gain of 3.4 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of $1,834,672,000 was 20.9 per cent higher.

Settlements at all outside cities were higher in comparison with the totals for the corresponding period of last year. The largest gains were recorded at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Louisville, Omaha, Kansas City, Dallas, Portland and Seattle. The figure for last week was below that for the preceding week by $809,466,000, whereas a year ago for the like two weeks the decrease was $5,769,000.

Clearings at Chicago were $268,000,000, compared with $217,500,000 a year ago, an increase of 23.2 per cent.

## Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; scattered specialties in demand.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Higher; merchandising shares rally.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling lower; guilders higher.

Cotton: Higher; forecast freezing temperature in western belt.

Sugar: Quiet; Cuban support.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; bullish Argentine estimates.

Corn: Firm; Government loan stimulus.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower.

Hogs: 15-25 off; top $9.35.

Foreign

London—Trading on the Stock Exchange today was quiet due to the month-end settlements. Prices drooped in the forenoon caused by the lack of support, but recovered later on renewed buying of gilte-dged securities, oils and gold mining shares. The closing was steadily.

Paris—Rentes yielded again on the Bourse today as financial circles watched the budget situation closely. Most other issues, especially industrials and international stocks held firm despite month-end liquidation as many inactive traders resumed operations. The closing was firm.

The Bourse will be closed until Monday, Nov. 4, owing to all Saints Day holidays tomorrow and Saturday.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1935 High | 1935 Low | Stock | Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Oct. 31 | Last Oct. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | 51 | 2f Acme Steel | | 70 | 70 | 70 | 68½ |
| 9⅝ | 4¼ | Adams Express | | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 17⅛ | 8 | Addressograph | .60 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18⅝ | 4½ | Advance Rumely | | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 8⅜ | 6½ | Affiliated Prod | .60 | 12 | 17 | 17 | |
| 164½ | 104⅜ | Air Reduction | 3f | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Airway Elec App | | 164 | 164 | 164 | 165 |
| 20⅛ | 13¼ | Alaska-Juneau | .60f | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 2⅛ | ¾ | Alleghany Corp (h) | | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 30⅛ | 21 | Alleghany Steel | 1 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 28 |
| 127½ | 122½ | Allied Chem pf | 7 | 129 | 129 | 129 | |
| 173 | 125 | Allied Chem | 6 | 166 | 165¼ | 166 | 165½ |
| 73¾ | 31⅜ | Allied Stores | .7 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 37⅞ | 12 | Allis Chalmers | | 35¾ | 34¾ | 35¾ | 34⅞ |
| 20¼ | 14 | Alpha Port Cem | 1 | 17⅝ | 16½ | 17½ | 17 |
| 73¼ | 49 | Allied Stores pf | .5 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | |
| 4½ | 2½ | Amal Leather | | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |
| 75¼ | 48½ | Amerada | 2 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | 74 |
| 57¾ | 41½ | Am A Ch Del | 3 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54¼ |
| 37½ | 13½ | Am Bank Note | | 37¼ | 36 | 36⅞ | 36 |
| 17¾ | 6½ | Am Crystal Sug | | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | 13¾ |
| 86½ | 72 | Am Crys Sug 1st pf | 6 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 |
| 149⅝ | 110 | Am Can | 4f | 143¼ | 142 | 142¼ | 143 |
| 168 | 151¾ | Am Can pf | 7 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160½ |
| 25⅜ | 10 | Am Car&Fdry | | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 57½ | 25½ | Am Car&Fdry pf | 2b | 53½ | 53 | 53⅜ | 53½ |
| 27 | 6 | Am Chain | | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 96 | 66 | Am Chicle | 3f | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 33¼ | 22½ | Am Com Alcohol | | 33 | 31 | 33 | 30½ |
| 3 | ⅜ | Am Encaustic T | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 9¼ | 2 | Am & For Pow | (h) | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| 42 | 14 | Am & For Pw pf | | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 38¼ | 12 | Am &For Pow 6 | | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33⅜ |
| 17 | 3⅞ | Am & For Pw 2pf | | 27 | 26 | 26½ | 27 |
| 33½ | 28 | Am Hide & L | vi pf | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 13¼ |
| 4 | 3 | Am Hide & L | n | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 32 |
| 43¼ | 17 | Am Hide & L pf | | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 37¼ | 29½ | Am Home Pr | 2.40 | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31½ | 32 |
| 9⅞ | 4½ | Am nternational | | 36¼ | 35⅝ | 36¼ | 35⅝ |
| 20¾ | 9 | Am Locomotive | | 9½ | 9 | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 60¼ | 32 | Am Loco pf | | 18⅞ | 18 | 18⅞ | 18 |
| 10½ | 4½ | Am Mach & Met | | 59½ | 58½ | 59½ | 58 |
| 28¾ | 13½ | Am Metal | | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 124¾ | 72 | Am Metal pf | 2g | 27 | 26½ | 27 | 26¼ |
| 29⅝ | 18½ | Am Mach & Fy | .80 | 126 | 126 | 126 | |
| 9½ | 1½ | Am Power & Lt | | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27⅝ |
| 41½ | 8¾ | Am P&L 5% pf | 1¼b | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 49½ | 10½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 1½b | 38⅜ | 38¾ | 39 | 38⅞ |
| 18¾ | 10½ | Am Radiator | | 45⅞ | 44½ | 45 | 45⅛ |
| 29½ | 15¾ | Am Rolling Mill | .20b | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 18 | 17⅞ |
| 14⅝ | 4½ | Am Seating | | 28⅝ | 28 | 28½ | 28½ |
| 20½ | 20 | Am Shipbuilding | 2 | 15⅜ | 14⅛ | 15⅜ | 14⅛ |
| 69⅞ | 31⅝ | Am Smelt & Ref | | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 22 |
| 144 | 121 | Am Smelt & R pf | 7 | 59⅞ | 58⅞ | 59⅝ | 58⅞ |
| 117¼ | 103 | Am Sm&R 6% pf | | 142½ | 141¾ | 141¾ | 142½ |
| 78 | 63 | Am Snuff | 3f | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | |
| 102¾ | 72½ | Am Tobacco | 5 | 72¼ | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 105½ | 74¾ | Am Tobacco B | | 101 | 100¼ | 101 | 100¼ |
| 20¼ | 12 | Am Steel Fdries | | 104 | 102½ | 103½ | 102¾ |
| 106 | 88 | Amer Steel F pf | 2 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 20¼ | 19⅝ |
| 43 | 33½ | Am Stores | 2f | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 102½ |
| 72½ | 50¾ | Am Sugar Ref | 2 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 140½ | 140½ | Am Sug Ref pf | 7 | 53⅝ | 53¼ | 53⅝ | 53¾ |
| 146 | 98⅜ | Am Tel & Tel | 9 | 140¼ | 140 | 140¼ | |
| 26¼ | 9 | Am Typ F pf (h) | | 144 | 142½ | 144 | 142 |
| 27 | 18½ | Am Sum Tob | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23½ |
| 19¼ | 7⅛ | Am Wat W & E | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25⅝ |
| 90¾ | 48 | Am Wat Ipf | 6 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 19 |
| 10⅜ | 4⅞ | Am Woolen | | 91 | 90 | 91 | |
| 64¼ | 35½ | Am Woolen pf | | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9¼ |
| 13¾ | 5⅝ | Am Writ Pap (h) | | 62⅜ | 61⅜ | 61⅞ | 62 |
| 6¼ | 2¼ | Am Wr P pf (h) | | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Am Zinc Lead & S | | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 49 | 31 | Am Zinc L & S pf | | 44½ | 42½ | 42½ | 4¼ |
| 23⅛ | 8 | Anaconda Cop | | 21¾ | 20⅞ | 21⅜ | 20⅞ |
| 29⅞ | 16⅛ | Anaconda Wire | | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29⅝ |
| 52⅝ | 10⅞ | Anchor Cap | .60 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ |
| 52 | 36 | Archer Daniels | 1f | 49 | 48⅝ | 49 | 48½ |
| 6⅛ | 3¼ | Armour Ill | | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 7⅜ | 5½ | Armour Ill pr pf | 6 | 65 | 64½ | 64½ | 65 |
| 40½ | 16½ | Arnold Constable | | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 58⅜ | 35⅛ | Armstrong Cork | 1f | 40¼ | 39⅞ | 40 | 39¾ |
| 57⅛ | 35¾ | Asso Dry Goods | 2b | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 91 | 66⅝ | Atchison T&SF | 5 | 49¾ | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 37¼ | 19½ | Atchison pf | | 87 | 85¾ | 87 | 85 |
| 7½ | 3 | Atl Coast Line | | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 25 | 25 |
| 29⅞ | 25½ | Atl Gulf & W I | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 47½ | 32¾ | Atl Refining | 2 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22¾ | 22¼ |
| 45½ | 15 | Atlas Powder | | 45 | 45 | 45 | 43 |
| 14 | 5½ | Auburn Auto | | 43½ | 41¼ | 42 | 41½ |
| 4¼ | 2¾ | Austin Nichols | | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7½ |
| | | Aviation Corp Del | | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |

### —B—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅜ | 1½ | Baldwin Loco (h) | | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 27⅜ | 7½ | Baldwin Loco pf (h) | | 27⅛ | 24¾ | 25¼ | 26⅝ |
| 18 | 7½ | Balti & Ohio | | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14⅝ |
| 23 | 9⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | | 19 | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18½ |
| 49½ | 100¾ | Bamberger pf | 6½ | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 115 | 106¼ | Bangor & Aroos | 7 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44⅜ |
| 10 | 3¼ | Bangor & Ar pf | | 114 | 114 | 114 | |
| 77½ | 32 | Barker Bros | | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| 51⅛ | 37½ | Barker Bros pf | 1f | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 5¾ | 5⅞ | Bayuk Cigar | .60f | 51½ | 50 | 51½ | 50¼ |
| 14 | 11 | Barnsdall A | .50b | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10¼ |
| 95 | 72 | Beatrice Cream | 2f | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 14⅜ | 11⅛ | Beech-Nut Pack | 1 | 92 | 91⅞ | 92 | 92⅛ |
| 24½ | 11⅛ | Belding Hem | | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 28¾ | 13½ | Bendix Aviation | | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 56⅞ | 34 | Beneficial Ind Ln | 2 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 41½ | 21⅝ | Best & Co | | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 55 |
| 107¾ | 55¾ | Bethlehem Steel | 1¾ | 40⅜ | 38⅝ | 40⅜ | 38⅝ |
| 27½ | 14¾ | Beth Steel pf | | 109⅛ | 107½ | 109⅛ | 108 |
| 14½ | 9⅝ | Bigelow Sanford | | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | 22¾ |
| 112 | 103¼ | Blaw Knox | 7 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 83 | 78¼ | Bloomingdale pf | | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | |
| 10⅜ | 6⅛ | Blumenthal pf | | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 59⅞ | 39⅝ | Boeing Airplane | 3 | 13¾ | 13 | 13⅜ | 13⅝ |
| 100 | 90 | Bohn Alum & Br | 4f | 47⅞ | 47½ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| 47¾ | 38¾ | Bon Ami A | 2f | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ | |
| 76⅝ | 21 | Bon Ami B | 1.60 | 41⅝ | 41¼ | 41⅞ | |
| 65¼ | 28¼ | Borden | 1 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 26 |
| 55⅞ | 24½ | Borg Warner | 2 | 60⅝ | 59½ | 60 | 60 |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | Briggs Mfg | .40 | 54⅛ | 52¾ | 53¾ | 52⅞ |
| 55 | 23⅛ | Bridgeport Brass | 3 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | 15 |
| 41¾ | 30⅜ | Briggs & Strat | 2f | 53⅞ | 53¼ | 53⅞ | 53⅜ |
| 46¾ | 36½ | Bristol Myers | 3 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 100 | 96 | Brooklyn Man T | 6 | 42⅝ | 42 | 42⅝ | 42½ |
| 81 | 67 | Brooklyn M T pf | | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 31⅞ | 14 | Brooklyn Queens | 2 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 71½ | 43 | Brooklyn Q pf | 5 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 63¾ | 53 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 3f | 58 | 57¼ | 58 | 57¼ |
| 9¼ | 3⅜ | Brown Shoe | | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 8⅛ | 4¼ | Brunswick Balke | | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 15 | 8⅛ | Bucyrus Erie | | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 91½ | 62¾ | Bucyrus E cv pf | 2 | 13½ | 12¼ | 13½ | 13¼ |
| 1 | ⅛ | Bucyrus E pf | | 89 | 86½ | 89 | |
| 3⅞ | 1¼ | Budd Mfg rts | | | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 10 | 3¼ | Budd Wheel | | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 23⅞ | 8¼ | Bullad | | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 11 | 3¾ | Bulova Watch | | 21¼ | 19⅝ | 21 | 19¾ |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | Burns Bros A (h) | | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 6⅞ | 3 | Burns Bros pf (h) | | 1¼ | 1½ | 1 | |
| 26⅛ | 13¼ | *Burroughs Add | .60f | 8 | 7½ | 8 | 7½ |
| 22½ | 10 | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | | 25⅝ | 25 | 25½ | 25⅞ |
| 20⅝ | 11⅜ | Byers | | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15½ | 15 |
| | | | | 17½ | 16⅜ | 17½ | 17⅜ |

### —C—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42½ | 30½ | Calif Packing | 1½ | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34¾ | 34½ |
| 14⅛ | 7¼ | Callahan Z & L | | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 6¾ | 2½ | Calumet & Hecla | | 29¼ | 27⅞ | 29¼ | 28¼ |
| 28⅝ | 7⅛ | Campbell Wy&C | 1 | 13¾ | 13 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 16⅝ | 8⅛ | Canada Dry | | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 4⅜ | Canadian Pacific | | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| .95 | 85 | Capital Admin | 5 | 101¾ | 100 | 101 | 100 |
| 104¾ | 45¾ | Caro C&O st | | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 125 | 83½ | Case Thresh | 4 | 124¼ | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| 58 | 36½ | Case Thresh pf | 1¶ | 56½ | 55½ | 56 | 55⅞ |
| 53⅞ | 19½ | Caterpillar Trac | | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 23¼ |
| 29 | 22¼ | Celanese Corp | 1½ | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 63¾ | 38⅝ | Central Aguirre | | 26¾ | 25½ | 26¾ | 25½ |
| 7½ | 3⅝ | Cerro de Pasco | 4 | 60¾ | 59⅝ | 59⅞ | 59⅝ |
| 68 | 23 | Certain-Teed | | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| 7¾ | 4⅜ | Certain-Teed pf | | 65½ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 65½ |
| 47⅜ | 30 | Checker Cab Mfg | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 47½ | 37½ | Chesapeake Corp | 2.80 | 45⅜ | 44⅞ | 45⅜ | 45½ |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Ches & Ohio | | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Chi & E Ill (h) | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 34½ | 15⅜ | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | 1¶ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 3 | ⅛ | Chi Mail Order | | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 4¾ | 3⅛ | Chi Mil & St P (h) | | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅜ | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) | | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 10⅜ | 3⅜ | Chi & N'western (h) | | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2 |
| 12 | 4⅝ | Chi & N'west pf (h) | | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5 |
| 47½ | 20 | Chi Pneu Tpf | | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 25⅜ | 3¼ | Chi Pneu Tr pf | | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | Chi Rk I & P (h) | | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| .70 | 25 | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1½ | 4½ | Chickasha Cot O | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26½ |
| 25⅛ | 9 | Childs Company | .25b | 5½ | 5 | 5½ | 5⅛ |
| 88¾ | 31 | Chile Copper | 1¶ | 23¾ | 23 | 23¾ | 23½ |
| 49 | 27⅝ | Chrysler | 1¶ | 87 | 84½ | 85⅞ | 84 |
| 24⅞ | 12 | Cleve Gr Br Co | 2 | 43 | 42¾ | 42⅝ | 42 |
| 100⅞ | 69¾ | City Ice & F | 6½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | City Stores | | 77 | 76 | 77 | 76½ |
| 23⅜ | 12¼ | Clark Equipment | .80 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 85 | 80 | Cleve & Pitts | 3.50 | 21¾ | 20⅞ | 21⅜ | 20½ |
| 19¼ | 9⅝ | Colgate-Palm-P | .50¶ | 87 | 87 | 87 | 85 |
| 57⅛ | 53⅜ | Colgate & Alkman | 3 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18 |
| 40⅜ | 9 | Collins & Alkman | | 56½ | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 8½ | ½ | Colo F & Ir (h) | | 40¼ | 39¼ | 33¾ | 40½ |
| 28½ | 5 | Colo F & I pf (h) | | 3⅛ | 3 | 3½ | 3½ |
| 17¾ | 7 | Colo & So Ipf | | 21¾ | 20 | 21¼ | 19½ |
| 153¼ | 33½ | Columbia Gas | .20b | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 90 | 35½ | Columbia G pf A | 6 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15⅜ |
| 81 | 34½ | Columbia Plc vtc | 1¶ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 98 | 67 | Columbian Carvtc | 4 | 61⅛ | 60⅞ | 61 | 61⅛ |
| 58 | 39½ | Comm Credit | 2½ | 95½ | 93½ | 95 | 93⅜ |
| 72 | 56¼ | Comm Inv Tr | 2.80f | 50½ | 49 | 49¾ | 49¼ |
| 115½ | 111 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 6 | 61 | 60⅛ | 60¾ | 60 |
| 105 | 97⅞ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 4¼ | 113 | 113 | 113 | |
| 23⅞ | 16½ | Comm Solvents | .60¶ | 99½ | 99¼ | 99½ | 99 |
| 27⅛ | ¾ | Comwith & So | | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 71 | 29¾ | Comwlith & S 6pf | | 69⅝ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 69¾ |
| 41½ | 27 | Congoleum Nairn | 1.60 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 49 | 23¾ | Cons Ry&Lt | 4½ | 27⅜ | 26¾ | 27 | 27 |
| 58½ | 41 | Conn Ry&Lt pf | 4½ | 45⅝ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 45⅛ |
| 7½ | 3¼ | Consol Film Ind | | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 |
| 22½ | 14¼ | Consol Film I pf | 1½g | 18⅞ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 34¼ | 15⅞ | Consol Gas | 1 | 29⅞ | 29⅜ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 19¼ | 7 | Consol Cigar | | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25⅝ |
| 101¾ | 72½ | Consol Gas pf | 5 | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¾ | 100 |
| 4½ | 1½ | Consol Laundries | | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| 10½ | 6½ | Consol Oil | .25b | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | 9 |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | Consol Textile | | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 82 | 71 | Cons Clg ppf ww | 6½ | 70 | 70 | 70 | 72 |
| 7¼ | 7⅞ | Container B | | 7⅜ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 |
| 17¾ | 6¾ | Container A | | 17½ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 7⅛ | 62 | Cons Cigar pf | | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | |
| 9¾ | 4½ | Cont Baking A | | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | 7⅞ |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | Cont Baking B | | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 67¾ | 46¼ | Cont Baking pf | 4 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 93⅜ | 62¾ | Cont Can | 3 | 93½ | 93 | 93½ | 93½ |
| 17⅝ | 7 | Cont Dia Fibre | .55b | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅝ | 16½ |
| 42⅜ | 28⅞ | Cont Insurance | 1.20f | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41½ |
| 2 | ¾ | Cont Motors | | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| 60¾ | 41¾ | Corn Exchange | 3 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 78⅝ | 60 | Corn Products | 3 | 57⅜ | 67⅛ | 67⅝ | 67¾ |
| 6⅞ | 4⅛ | Cotyr | | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 39⅞ | 35⅞ | Cream of Wheat | 2f | 37⅛ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 17⅛ | 11⅜ | Crosley Radio | .25b | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | 15⅝ |
| 23¼ | 23½ | Crown Cork & S | 1 | 41⅝ | 40½ | 41 | 41¼ |
| 94⅝ | 74½ | Crown W Pap 1pf | | 94½ | 94¼ | 94¼ | |
| 58 | 31⅜ | Crown Zeller vtc | | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 28 | 14 | Crucible Steele | 2 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 24½ |
| 1⅜ | 1 | Cuba Co | | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 8½ | 5⅛ | Cuban Am Sug | | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 47⅞ | 39¼ | Cudahy Packing | 2½ | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41½ | 41¾ |
| 22⅞ | 15 | Curtis Publishg | | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | 18 |
| 105¼ | 80½ | Curtis Pub pf | 7 | 97 | 96⅜ | 96¾ | 98 |
| 3¼ | 2 | Curtiss-Wright | | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | Curtiss-Wright A | | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 41 | 16 | Cutler Hammer | | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |

### —D—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54⅞ | 22⅜ | Deere & Co | | 55½ | 54½ | 55¼ | 54⅞ |
| 28 | 19 | Deere & Co pf | 1.10g | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 43½ | 23½ | Del & Hudson | | 34¼ | 33¾ | 34¼ | 33½ |

| 1935 High | 1935 Low | Stock | Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Oct. 31 | Last Oct. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19½ | 11 | Del Lack & W | | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14½ |
| 115½ | 65 | Detroit Edison | 4 | 116½ | 115 | 116½ | 115 |
| 50⅜ | 35½ | Devoe & Ray A | 1¶ | 40¾ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 40 |
| 43½ | 26½ | Diamond Match | 1½ | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| 43½ | 34⅛ | Dome Mines | 2f | 38¼ | 37½ | 37½ | 38¼ |
| 12⅝ | 6⅝ | Dominion Stores | | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| 35 | 17½ | Douglas A | .75b | 33 | 32⅝ | 33 | 32½ |
| 26⅛ | 13½ | Dresser A | 1½g | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25½ | 26½ |
| 6 | 2 | Dunhill Inter | | 6¼ | 6 | 6½ | 6 |
| 114½ | 103 | Duplan Silk pf | 8 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | |
| 136⅞ | 86¾ | du Pont de Nem | 3.60¶ | 135 | 134¾ | 135 | 134 |
| 132 | 126⅞ | du Pont deb | 6 | 131⅞ | 131⅞ | 131⅞ | 131⅞ |

### —E—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3¾ | Eastern Roll Mill | | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 166 | 110½ | Eastman Kodak | 5¶ | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 |
| 30⅝ | 16⅜ | Eaton Mfg | 1¶ | 29¼ | 28⅝ | 29¼ | 28⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 3½ | Eitingon Schild | | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 38¾ | 19¾ | Elec Auto-Lite | .30b | 37 | 35½ | 36⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅞ | Elec Boat | | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅜ | Elec & Mus Ind | | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 7½ | 1⅛ | Elec Pow & Lt | | 28 | 27¼ | 28 | 27¾ |
| 3 | 2¼ | El Pw&L 6% | | 32 | 3 | 3 | |
| 52½ | 39 | Elec Pow & L pf | 2.25 | 50 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 7⅛ | 1⅛ | Elk Horn Coal | | 7⅜ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 14 | 7½ | Engineers Pub S | | 14 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 17⅞ | 8½ | Engineers PS ww | | 7⅜ | 4½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 13 | 6¾ | Equitable Off Bld | | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 |
| 14⅞ | 10½ | Erie RR | .80 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 23½ | 15 | Erie RR 1pf | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10⅜ |
| | | Erie RR 2pf | | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | |
| | | Eureka Vacuum | | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| | | Evans Products | | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | 11⅝ |
| | | | | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |

### —F—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2¼ | ⅝ | Fairbanks Co | | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 9⅜ | 4 | Fairbanks pf | | 7¼ | 6 | 6⅞ | |
| 26½ | 17 | Fairbanks Morse | | 24 | 23⅜ | 23¾ | 24 |
| 128 | 71½ | Fairbanks M pf | 3½g | 128 | 127¾ | 127¾ | 128 |
| 19¾ | 8¾ | Fed Lt & Trac | | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19 | 19 |
| 85 | 48 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 6 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 79 |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Fed Motor Tr | .10b | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | |
| 25 | 16½ | Fed'd Dept Sto | .60¶ | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23⅞ |
| 42½ | 28½ | Fidelity Phe F In | 1.20¶ | 42½ | 42¼ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 18⅜ | 13⅛ | Firestone T&R | .40 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ |
| 9 6 | 84½ | Firestone T&R pf A | 6 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 58⅞ | 45 | Firestone T&R pf | 2½ | 47 | 47 | 47¼ | 47 |
| 6⅝ | 2¼ | Florsheim Shoe A | | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 19¼ | 9¼ | Food Mach | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | 60⅜ | Foster-Wheeler | | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 35⅜ | 19¾ | Foster-Wheel pf | 1.10b | 19⅞ | 18⅝ | 19¾ | 19 |
| 65 | 30¼ | Fourth Nat Inv | 3½g | 99⅞ | 98¾ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 101 | 34¼ | Franklin Sim pf | | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ | 35 |
| 27½ | 18 | Freport Texas | 1 | 28½ | 27 | 27 | 27¼ |
| 12 | 4¾ | Fuller pf pf | | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 22½ |
| | | Fuller 2pf | | 10½ | 9½ | 10½ | 9 |

### —G—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11¾ | 7 | Gamewell | | | | | |
| 10¼ | 5½ | Gen Am Inv | | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | 9⅞ |
| 44 | 32½ | Gen Am Trans | 1½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 20⅝ | 11¾ | Gen Asphalt | .25b | 43½ | 42½ | 43⅛ | 42 |
| 13

Business and Industry

# Public's Savings of $22,652,000,000, up 4.1 P. C. Over 1934

Commerce and Finance

## Loree Says Rails' Need Is Justice From Government

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—American railroads will survive under private ownership and render adequate and increasing service if they receive justice from the Government, in the opinion of L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation. Speaking before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University last night, Mr. Loree asserted that denial of justice means government ownership and a "parasite" railroad industry.

Predicting that advances in rail transportation during the next 25 years would surpass those of the last half century, he held that neither federal ownership nor consolidation was necessary.

"Nobody can assume authority without accepting responsibility," Mr. Loree said. "The laws governing the railroads have been made about as drastic as human ingenuity can make them while still retaining private ownership and operation. With accorded justice, the railway industry can survive in private ownership and render adequate and increasing service. Without such justice, private ownership cannot continue; private initiative must fail; the railway industry must pass into government ownership and operation. It will then depend upon taxation for its support, be a parasite upon all prosperous industries, an impediment to progress and a peril to the political independence of the people."

Mr. Loree declared that the government money "wastefully used" in highway and waterway construction to compete with private investment in railway transportation was a "veritable mountain by comparison with that being utilized in competition with private investment in the power business."

He denied that the condition in which the railroads now find themselves was any reflection upon the ability and responsibility of their officers. Their vindication, he said, is that it "is admitted on all sides that these instruments of transport have steadily improved in their character and efficiency and that their history is the envy of the civilized world."

The causes contributing to the plight of the railroads as outlined by Mr. Loree were: Retarding of business confidence during the depression, hand-to-mouth industrial buying, electric transmission development, pipe lines, the private automobile and the motortruck, exhaustion of natural resources such as timber and ore, the Panama Canal, shifting of industry, political rate making, burdensome taxes, high wage rates and restrictive labor and legal requirements, restrictive legislation and unwise capital investments.

To adapt the railroads to the changing conditions, he recommended the adjustment of taxes, wages and working conditions, elimination of waste through the abandonment of unused service, obsolete facilities and mileage no longer justified by the traffic, development of the essential railroad facilities to the highest state of efficiency through the improvement of grades, reduction of curves and shortening of lines.

## Electric Output Up To New Record Peak

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Output of electric power production for the week ended Oct. 26 soared to an all-time high peak of 1,895,817,000 kilowatt hours.

The Edison Electric Institute's total of 1,895,817,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Oct. 27 was 1.7 per cent above the preceding week and 13.0 per cent above the corresponding week a year ago.

Electricity output scored gains over last year in all the major geographical regions. Percentage gains were: New England 12.7, Middle Atlantic 7.5, Central Industrial 18.5, West Central 10.5, Southern states 6.8, Rocky Mountain 26.7 and Pacific coast 12.0.

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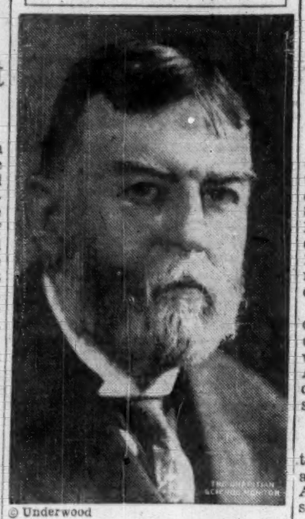
Rail Spokesman



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**Leonor F. Loree**
President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation

## Syndicate Offers City of Seattle $5,500,000 Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 31—The largest offering of municipal bonds originating in the Pacific northwest in many years was involved in recent refunding operations of the City of Seattle Municipal Light & Power System in the sale of $5,500,000 par value of bonds. The issue was all practically absorbed by investors within 24 hours.

The entire amount was sold to a syndicate of New York, Chicago and Seattle banking houses. The award was made at 96.25 plus accrued interest, thus providing funds to the city at an effective rate of less than 4.45 per cent interest.

The City of Seattle municipal light and power system has been in operation since 1905 and has grown in 30 years from $50,000 per year of gross income to approximately $5,500,000. In that time base rates per kilowatt hour have been reduced from 20 cents to 5 cents, while the average rate for domestic use in 1934 was less than one half of that for the whole United States.

The bonds of the Seattle Light & Power System constitute obligations of the city payable solely from gross revenues of the light and power department. In this connection the city is obligated and agrees to maintain at all times a rate structure sufficient to meet interest and principal of all of the indebtedness and operating expenses of the system.

The new issue of $5,500,000 provides the city with $600,000 of new money and enables it to pay off $4,900,000 in outstanding bonds which are to be called for payment.

The refinancing operation will result in a cash saving to the city of over $400,000.

Houses participating in the issue headed by the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, include: Central Republic Company, Ballman & Main Inc., B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc. of New York, Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White of Seattle, Stranahan, Harris & Co. Inc., Field, Richards & Shepard Inc. of Cleveland, Hartley Rogers & Co. of Seattle, McDonald-Coolidge & Company of Cleveland, Bacon, Stevenson & Co., Burr & Co. Inc., Wells-Dickey Company of Cleveland and Cray, McFawn & Co. of Detroit.

## Pennsylvania Road To Spend $30,000,000 On New Freight Cars

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced that it plans to build 10,000 new freight cars and remodel 1000 of its present freight cars, at a total cost of approximately $30,000,000.

Definite plans for the new equipment are being worked out, and announcement will be made later as to the types of cars to be built and the places of construction, the statement said.

The railroad added, however, that part of the 10,000 new cars would be built in the company's shops at Altoona, Penna.; at Pitcairn, near Pittsburgh, and at Enola, near Harrisburg, Penna. The remainder of the cars probably will be built in "outside plants," officials said.

As described by the company, the plan is "one of the most important and extensive car-building programs ever undertaken by the Pennsylvania." It will provide many months of employment for the railroad's own shopmen in the plants in Pennsylvania.

The company's last large order for freight-carrying equipment was for 7000 automobile and box cars, built early in 1934 as part of the railroad's PWA improvement program.

## General Motors to Build California Assembly Plant

DETROIT, Oct. 31 (AP)—Plans for the construction of a $2,500,000 automobile assembly plant in Los Angeles, which will be ready for operation about April 1, 1936, were announced by the General Motors Corporation.

The corporation said the plant would be used for the assembly of Pontiac, Oldsmobile and Buick motor cars with an initial capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 cars a year and that about 1500 workers would be employed at the start. A site is under option about six miles from the center of Los Angeles and ground will be broken about Dec. 1.

## American Savings Rise $900,000,000 During 12 Months

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—An increase of 4.1 per cent in savings, including time deposits and postal savings deposited in banks in the United States, is reported by the Savings Division, American Bankers' Association, for the year ended June 29, 1935. The increase amounted to nearly $900,000,000 and the number of savers grew by over 1,750,000.

This percentage gain is nearly double that registered a year ago over the year closing June 30, 1933, which was 2.4 per cent, W. Espey Albig, deputy manager of the association in charge of the division, says in analyzing the returns.

**Rise of $899,979,000**

"The gain, which is general throughout the United States, amounts to $899,979,000," says Mr. Albig. "In only eight states is a loss shown. Thus, in two successive years savings in banks have increased. They now stand at $22,652,489,000, about $500,000,000 less than 10 years ago (1925) and almost $6,000,000,000 below the high point of 1930."

The increase in all classes of individual deposits is notable, rising from $37,983,726,000 a year ago to $41,721,194,000 as of June 29, 1925, he says, adding:

"This is an increase in volume of $3,737,468,000, or a gain of 9.8 per cent. Thus the savings increase claims only one fourth of the gain in individual deposits. The rest is found among the demand deposits.

"The greatest percentage of gain in savings deposits for the past year is shown in the east central states, the southern states and the Pacific states, in the order named.

"During the year banking was in a process of restabilizing itself. The gains shown in many sections may be regarded as proof of stabilized banking conditions which called money from unaccustomed places.

**Save for Future**

"Enormous spending for the benefit of the unemployed has caused many persons to forget that three quarters of the normal employable population are at work. Among their normal practices is that of being provident and putting aside a part of their earnings for a competency."

A most satisfactory development during the year is the gain in savings depositors, amounting to 1,753,032, Mr. Albig says, "an increase in which every state except five participated." The gain is due to greater confidence in banks and increased earnings by the people, he says, adding:

"The number of depositors, 41,315,206, or 32.7 per cent of the population of the United States, is yet almost 12,000,000 below the high point reached in 1928, when 44.3 per cent of the inhabitants were represented by savings accounts."

## Christmas Club Deposits Up 13 P. C.

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Oct. 30

OFFICIALS of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks have disclosed that Christmas Club accounts this year in 14 states are $4,388,304, or 13 per cent, higher than in 1934, with 125,399 more depositors represented.

Total deposits are $37,815,223, payable to 946,496 persons.

The increase, said savings bank officials, "reflects the better spread of employment and the increased surplus, no matter how small, in the hands of the average citizen."

New York led with 400,567 depositors and $15,886,281. Massachusetts was second, with $9,571,339 and 239,624 depositors. Connecticut, with $3,449,862 belonging to 93,022 depositors, was third, and Pennsylvania was fourth with $2,584,915 for 55,173 persons.

## Reciprocal Trade Pact With Argentina Urged by Exporters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The American Manufacturers Export Association urges that the United States undertake a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina and ratify the sanitary agreement between the two countries in order to remove the causes for the discriminatory practices against numerous products by the Argentine Government in its exchange control policies. Trade between the two countries will be then on the most-favored-nation policy, the association declares, and should soon reach again, and pass, the 1929 heights, when American exports to Argentina were valued at $210,288,000, and our imports from her at $117,580,000. The 1934 trade was respectively $42,686,000 and $29,506,000.

To control her foreign exchange, Argenina has agreements with several European countries which give her "favorable" balances of trade, chiefly England and Belgium, whereby her imports from these countries are paid for at the legal rates of exchange established daily. Those countries giving her "unfavorable" balances, find their goods forced to pay the free exchange rates and surtaxes. Many American goods are hence forced to enter there under free exchange rates and surtaxes, equivalent always to a discrimination of 20 per cent.

In spite of persistent efforts on the part of American government officials, Argentina is willing, say the exporters, to repeal the discriminatory policies only through a trade pact and when the United States has removed "unfair practices," such as sanitary regulations, against her.

## Economist Sees Danger Unless Bank Reserves Are Cut Sharply

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 31—Federal Reserve authorities were urged by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, to move vigorously toward eliminating the addition to excess reserves which has been made during the last year and a half. Mr. Anderson also proposed that credit brakes be put on selling U. S. Government securities and by raising the reserve requirements of member banks in the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Anderson spoke before the Investment Bankers Association of America here yesterday.

**Unprecedented Problem**

"The problem treated by the excess reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System is one so unprecedented that there is a great ideal of bewilderment regarding it," Mr. Anderson continued. "The excess amounted on Oct. 16, 1935, to more than $2,900,000,000. The figure stobd in early 1934 at around $900,000,000, so that there has been an increase in less than two years of $2,000,000,000. Even the $900,000,000 of early 1934 was a figure so vast in relation to all our previous experience that it was quite clear that it had virtually unlimited explosive possibilities, if only confidence were strong, business active and a speculative spirit aroused.

"The additional $2,000,000,000 which has since been piled upon it has been virtually without effect, so far as short term money rates are concerned. Bank reserves were already so excessive that the extra $2,000,000,000 simply did not count. An increase in member bank reserves of $600,000,000 sufficed to support the enormous credit expansion of the seven years preceding the disaster in 1929.

"Credit expansion," he continued, "is not an automatic consequence of excess reserves. In times of depression reserves can pile up and money rates can drag on the ground for substantial periods. It would be a very serious matter indeed if we came into a period of vigorous, active business and strong speculative temper on the part of the American people with anything like the present volume of excess reserves in the hands of the member banks.

"What can be done to control it?" he asked.

**Two Other Methods**

"Raising the discount rates at the Federal Reserve Banks, by itself, would mean nothing at all today. It should be done as a part of a general program of control, but, by itself, it would be ineffective because the Federal Reserve Banks have almost no discounts; almost no member bank would be put under pressure by a higher discount rate. The total of rediscounts for the whole country stands today at $9,000,000.

"There are, however, two other measures which can be used, one a familiar measure and the other as yet untried. The first is the selling of Government securities by the Federal Reserve banks. They hold $2,430,000,000 of Government securities, and, by the sale of all the Government securities they hold, they could reduce the excess reserves to something under $500,000,000. The other measure is the raising of the reserve requirements of the member banks.

"The Banking Act of 1935 puts it in the power of the Federal Reserve Board to raise reserve requirements up to a maximum of double the existing requirements. The existing reserve requirements, as of Oct. 16, 1935, were $2,624,000,000. Doubling the existing reserve requirements would therefore, very nearly use up all the excess reserves.

"A combination of these two measures, clearly, would be adequate to take up all the excess reserves and very much more, if each were used to the limit. The excess reserves are, therefore, controllable under the existing laws, and with the existing powers of the Federal Reserve authorities," Mr. Anderson said.

**Favors Financial Orthodoxy**

"The combination of two methods, (a) doubling member bank reserve requirements and (b) selling the Government securities of the Federal Reserve Banks, could take care of excess reserves of 5,054,000,000 and the excess reserves are very much less than that.

"Apprehension exists, however, as to the effect of any effort at all to control the matter. Fears have been expressed that any selling of Government securities by the Federal Reserve Banks might lead to a violent break in the price of Government securities, and fears have been expressed that any considerable increase in member bank reserve requirements would bring about so great an outcry from individual banks whose reserves happened not to be excessive, that, practically, it would not be done.

"The only practical consequence of the vast piling up of excess reserves has been in the yield on United States Government bonds. And there it has been a good deal less important than the stabilization of the dollar with reference to gold and the renewal of confidence in the currency.

"Government bonds broke in November of 1933, under the impact of the gold-buying policy, and the yield rose to 3.53 per cent in December of that year. With stabilization, the yield dropped by March of 1934 to 3.21 per cent. I think that the decline in yield since then can be attributed partly to growing confidence in the stabilization, partly to the excess reserves already existing, the effect of which was comulative, and, in some small measure, to the additional excess reserves thereafter created.

Even from the standpoint of yield on government bonds, I think it true that financial orthodoxy on the part of the Treasury and the Government is very much more important than the last billion and a half or even the last two billions of excess reserves.

"I think it follows from this," Mr. Anderson said, "that we may very well consider that there is no danger in taking promptly vigorous measures toward pulling down these excess reserves forthwith by a billion and a half or even two billion dollars so that, even though they are left very excessive, they will still be at a level not hopelessly unmanageable if violent speculation should begin."

Sees Credit Danger

Bradley Studios, N. Y.

**Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr.**
Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York

## Banks Said Aiding Federal Fostered Foreign Bond Body

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Testimony that the government-fostered Foreign Bond Holders' Protective Council, Inc., has been partly supported by funds from the banks that floated foreign loans was given yesterday to the Securities Commission.

J. Reuben Clark, former Undersecretary of State and council president, testified the council had received such contributions despite presidential declaration that the committee was to have "no connection of any kind" with such banks.

Mr. Clark insisted, however, that "connection" meant to him the absence of any association which would indicate banker control or influence.

He produced lists of contributors to the council, which was set up to furnish a nonpartisan agency for negotiating with foreign governments to protect the rights of American bond holders, including the names of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Guaranty Company and Dillon Read & Co.

William O. Douglas, commission counsel, asked Mr. Clark if he had heard of charges the committee was controlled by bankers, and Mr. Clark smilingly replied he had.

No breakdown was available to show total contributions made by banks that floated foreign loans. All contributions, including some of these, totalled $86,738 as of December, 1934, and $77,197 was received between Jan. 1, 1935, and Sept. 30, 1935.

The four banking houses mentioned gave a total of $10,000 each, including $8000 described as "advances" which Mr. Clark said were to be repaid "when, as and if." These houses were listed as floaters of foreign loans.

Other $10,000 contributions including "advances," were made by Bankers Trust Company, the Chase National Bank and National City Company, but these were not listed as issuing houses.

## Admen Urged To Re-Sell American System to People

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 31—Members of the Association of National Advertisers are carrying home with them today an appeal by Malcolm Muir of New York, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and one-time National Recovery Administration divisional head in charge of heavy machinery, to "re-sell the American system of government to the American people." Mr. Muir's address featured the closing session of the association's annual meeting here last night.

"Unite to create a mass understanding of what government interference in business means," he said. "Advertising has sold everything else; why can't it re-sell the American system to the American people? Further regimentation and collectivism means destruction of the capitalist system. It is time to marshal against this the ingenuity and brains which have won for the people the comforts and convenience that personified this system."

The national advertisers voted to make intensive new studies of sale promotion in collaboration with the American Association of Advertising Agencies. At the same time the Advertising Research Foundation was asked to study means of eliminating waste and inefficiency in distribution and how to effect greater economies in advertising.

The need for increasing the consumers' purchasing power was stressed by Prof. Malcolm P. McNair, research director of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

"Department stores today are getting 35 per cent of the consumer's dollar, as compared with 25 per cent a dozen years ago," he said. "Many types of chain stores which started with low operating expenses have allowed business costs to increase. Numerous manufacturers spent from 20 to 38 per cent of sales to cover the cost of marketing to the distributors. For a great many articles, half or more of the dollar the consumer pays goes to distribution rather than to production costs.

"If the private capitalistic system is to survive, it must increase the consumer's purchasing power. When waste increasingly absorbs the saving achieved in production, it prevents such an objective.

"It is not only good economics, but good politics, to cut costs of distribution."

Professor McNair declared that advertising was vital to progress.

"There is apprehension now lest we find a large permanent volume of unemployment," he continued. "It can be avoided only by developing new products, new uses and new services. Without advertising, I do not see how these could gain consumer acceptance rapidly enough to absorb the workers displaced by technological change before serious social and political consequences ensued."

Investment Counselor
High Grade Investments
WM. E. GOULD
59 Hillsdale Road, Medford, Massachusetts
TEL. MYSTIC 3798
Associated with Davenport & Co.

## The World's Business

### A Shorter Working Week—A Case Study

A CASE study revealing unexpected effects on production of a shorter working week has been made at the Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd., of Nottingham, England. The Boots company manufactures drugs and pharmaceutical, toilet and household preparations. It decided to inaugurate an experimental five-day week in April, 1934, to continue till the end of September, 1934. A five-day week was not, of course, equivalent to 30 hours. The factory ran an 8½-hour day. With the men employed only five days, the working week was reduced to 42½ hours, the workers obtaining a full five hours' extra leisure in the Saturday close-down. The reduction in hours was just over 10 per cent.

The immediate occasion for the change was the increased production resulting from a number of technological developments. These centered in the erection of a model factory planned entirely on functional lines, which was occupied in September, 1932. Improved machinery was installed in the new plant and production processes were regrouped and reorganized to effect the greatest possible degree of efficiency. The success of the reorganization was such that production increased to the point where, by the spring of 1934, one of three steps had to be taken—a reduction of staff, a material expansion of the market, or a reduction in hours. The company chose the third method by discontinuing Saturday work. All employees are paid on a time basis, and no reduction in pay followed the reduction in hours.

At the end of September, 1934, the report was rendered to the company. The study had been in the hands of a skilled investigator who happened to be both president-elect of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the independent chairman of the National Joint Conciliation Board for the motor transport industry. His report is obtainable direct from the company, but a summary is given in the September number of the U. S. Monthly Labor Review.

It is true, as would be surmised, that the output of drug and chemicals was found to be less as a result of the reduction of working hours. But the drop was only 1.6 per cent, though the working week had been cut by 10 per cent. In some sections, indeed, the output was higher. These were the less highly mechanized sections, where the men found their efficiency stimulated by the leisure obtained from a Saturday and Sunday rest. This was the case in the sundries, shopfitting, warehouses, and order assembly departments.

Interviews with individual workers convinced the investigator that the experiment met with the unqualified and enthusiastic support of the employees, and that they would "view with dismay any suggestion of a return to the 5½-day week." No attempt was made to get detailed information on the use to which workers put their additional day of leisure. The comment of the staff doctor on the system was that he found the adult workers especially fresher and keener on Monday morning after two full days' relaxation from routine than they had been before. He felt that if the five-day week were made permanent it would offset for those taking courses at night school the drain due to three late evenings a week. The doctor had no definite data on comparative accident rates but thought that accidents had been reduced.

The investigator found that in spite of the fact that the wage cost went up somewhat, since wages remained the same under the reduced hours, manufacturing costs did not rise. The shorter week in the production department had no effect on distribution, selling price, or service to customers, hence did not disturb profits. He concluded from this and other evidence that the short Saturday was managerially "an uneconomic day." He regarded the experiment "an unqualified success both from the business point of view and from that of the employees." He added, however, that it was difficult to judge how far the plan could be applied elsewhere with an equal chance of success, but expressed the opinion that it was workable in many instances, particularly "where the production and distribution are vested in the same concern and where the *wage cost* does not constitute a very high proportion of the selling price of the commodity. H. B. E.

## Pilchard Fishing Industry Pays Oregon $500,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31—Pilchard fishing, a new industry launched in Oregon in July, has run, according to estimates, about $500,000 in value during its existence here. More than 26,000 tons of pilchards have been caught and landed at Oregon plants, according to M. T. Hoy, master fish warden of the State. The income to the State from a tax levied against the fish has been 50 cents a ton, of $13,000.

The plants pay $9 a ton for the fish and, therefore, have paid more than $234,000 to the 50 or more boats which have participated in the industry. The plants receive 30 cents to 32 cents a gallon for oil pressed from the fish, and have obtained 40 to 50 gallons of oil from each ton of fresh fish. There remained approximately 5000 tons of fish meal, which is valued at between $22 and $24 a ton for use chiefly as stock feed.

New Issue

*Exempt from all present Federal Income Taxes*

$5,500,000

CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Municipal Light and Power 4% Bonds

$4,900,000. Refunding Bonds, Series "LS-2"
To be dated November 15, 1935.
Due serially November 15, 1936, 1938 to 1953, inclusive.
Total authorized issue, $4,900,000. To be presently outstanding, $4,900,000. Interest payable semi-annually May 15, and November 15.

$600,000. Bonds, Series "LT-4"
To be dated November 1, 1935.
Due serially November 1, 1943 to 1949, inclusive.
Total authorized issue, $10,000,000. To be presently outstanding, $5,300,000. Interest payable semi-annually May 1, and November 1.

Principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in New York City, or at the office of the City Treasurer, Seattle, Washington. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000, with the privilege of registration as to principal only or as to both principal and interest. No option of payment prior to maturity.

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND PRICES

| Amount | Due | Yield | Amount | Due | Yield | Amount | Due | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 34,000 | 1936 | 2.50% | $261,000 | 1943 | 4.00% | $331,000 | 1948 | 4.05% |
| 15,000 | 1938 | 3.00% | 496,000 | 1944 | 4.00% | 311,000 | 1949 | 4.05% |
| 161,000 | 1939 | 3.50% | 457,000 | 1945 | 4.00% | 467,000 | 1950 | 4.10% |
| 333,000 | 1940 | 3.75% | 224,000 | 1946 | 4.05% | 456,000 | 1951 | 4.10% |
| 306,000 | 1941 | 4.00% | 277,000 | 1947 | 4.05% | 440,000 | 1952 | 4.10% |
| 536,000 | 1942 | 4.00% | | | | 395,000 | 1953 | 4.10% |

*This offering is made when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval as to legality by Messrs. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, New York City.*

*Descriptive circulars may be obtained from the undersigned.*

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation
Central Republic Company, Chicago
B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc.
Ballman & Main, Inc., Chicago
Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White, Seattle
Stranahan, Harris & Co. Incorporated
Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc., Cleveland
Hartley Rogers & Company, Seattle
McDonald, Coolidge & Co., Cleveland
Bacon, Stevenson & Co.
Burr & Co., Inc.
Wells-Dickey & Co., Minneapolis
Cray, McFawn & Company, Detroit

The information contained herein, while not guaranteed by us, has been obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable.

*October 31, 1935.*

# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## Dogrel Goes Abroad

*By* **Pearl Strachan**

**Chapter One**

HE WAS never much trouble, the little wooden dog. Nobody had to feed him or buy him a collar, or take him out for exercise, or teach him to swim. He never barked or showed off or got under people's feet, and he traveled extensively.

Sometimes he was called an umbrella by mistake, because he wore one for a cloak. But Felicia knew better, and so did Felicia's aunt. When they first saw him, in a Boston store, they exclaimed together, "Let's take him!" Several women had touched him, admired his well-carved head and amber eyes, but had shrugged their shoulders at his brown cotton cloak.

"Why," Felicia's aunt cried, "He's the very thing for us to take abroad," and Felicia added, "He looks as if he'd like it. There's something—you know, friendly about him." Then she patted his head and said softly, "Hello, umbrella-dog. I will call you Dogrel."

So Dogrel left the store, trying not to let his mouth curl up too much, the way a glad mouth does, when he said goodbye to the duck and owl umbrellas. How he had always longed to travel! Where were they going? He ran over quickly the names of places he had heard that sounded as if they might be a long way off—Spain, Portugal, Manhattan, Philadelphia, Roxbury, Greece.

**Adventure in the Air**

Then one afternoon some valises were carried into the hall. He read the labels from where he stood. They were addressed to the port of Le Havre, France.

Soon after that, in the middle of a dark night, he was suddenly picked up, strapped to one of the valises, and whirled off in a taxicab.

"Have I the passports, and the tickets, and the keys?" gasped Felicia's aunt as they rattled over the road.

Dogrel could hear her rustling papers and snapping her handbag. There was a sigh of relief, and as they jerked to a stop a Negro called eagerly, "Porter, Ma'am?" Again he was seized and carried into a long, curtained room inside a train.

What a strange quiet! Felicia and her aunt spoke in whispers, as the former climbed on a step-ladder to a curtained bed above, and the latter crept between the curtains of the berth below. Dogrel soon understood the quiet. People were in bed behind the other curtains, and some were fast asleep.

"It's midnight," Felicia whispered as she released him from his strap and placed him in a little, net hammock by the window. He heard the grinding of wheels and the clash of carriages being hitched to an engine, and the next thing he knew, the train was rumbling out of the bright station, into a dark expanse of countryside.

**Dogrel Sees New York**

When he awoke next morning a streak of lemon-gold parted the gray-blue sky from the purple border of the land. "Connecticut," whispered Felicia, who had gone that way before. "We're sailing this afternoon for Europe, and we have nearly the whole day in New York. Oh, Dogrel, Dogrel, Dog-*rel*!" He felt just as excited as she.

When dawn filled the window with an opal sky, and ebony-black branches held against it birds' nests caught in their notches like fruit, he thought he had never seen anything more beautiful than that. He tried to quote something, under his breath, about "the merry month of May," but could not remember the line preceding it. No matter he would look it up later.

Soon he could hear people getting up behind the rows of curtains, running to the dressing room to wash, and returning to dress. The train stopped, and once again they were following porters through a vast station. The bags were checked, but not Dogrel. At breakfast in a cafeteria, where you carry your own tray, Felicia's aunt said to Felicia, "It's scarcely seven, my dear. We shall have a good long morning. You have seen the Statue of Liberty and the tallest buildings. I am going to take you this time to call on Miss Flower-of-the-Moon, who lives in Chinatown."

**Oriental Ways**

"Oh, Auntie!" exclaimed her niece delightedly.

"She has invited us to visit her this morning and stay to luncheon," Dogrel heard her say, and he was very glad he had not been left with the valises in the baggage room. They went by elevated railway, a long, long ride, down Third Avenue, until they reached Canal Street, where they began to walk. Past a corner labeled "Bowery" they made their way to Mott Street, and soon were in the very heart of New York's Chinatown.

On each side of them they found shops and restaurants, windows filled with dried fish, preserved fruits, strange vegetables, glazed pottery, and exquisite pieces of ivory and jade. Miss Flower-of-the-Moon made them welcome, very welcome indeed. She lived in a modern brick building wedged between two of oriental design, having bright green, red and yellow patterns painted on pagoda fronts, and elaborate balconies and roofs. Her chairs of carved ebony, her lamps of alabaster, and her picture embroideries on the wall, were all gifts from her relatives in China.

**A Chinese Menu**

Miss Flower-of-the-Moon was daintily eastern, even in her western costume, and full of genuine consideration for her guests. When she saw the trouble they were having with their chopsticks she ordered forks for every one and began eating American style.

Dogrel watched. The food was all very new to him. "Bird's Nest" soup came first—a thin broth with rock mosses in it—then slippery, leaf-shaped little dumplings containing a mixture of chopped shrimps, celery, bamboo sprouts and water-chestnuts. Miss Flower-of-the-Moon called them "hai-kow." What she named "dim-sum" followed, tiny columns of pork hash wrapped around with pale green cabbage leafs. Then came crisp, brown pastry egg-rolls accompanied by a plum and mustard relish and Chinese buns, spongy in texture and filled in the very center with tiny cubes of pork.

The final course was an irresistible pyramid of citron, plums, ginger, watermelon and kumquats, cut into small pieces and impaled on toothpicks, the syrup in which they had been preserved still dripping from them. This was brought on with a bowl of lichee nuts and gelatine bonbons covered with sesame seeds. Dogrel caught his breath wondering what would happen next. Often he had dreamed of going to China, but never had he expected to find anything so oriental in the city of New York.

**Adieu to Chinatown**

"Felicia is enjoying it," he said to himself. He thought Miss Flower-of-the-Moon one of the most charming people he had ever met. She told them about the Chinese school where, between four and seven, after lessons are over in the American public schools, the children of the quarter learn the literature and history of their ancestors. They learn to read and write in Chinese, and to recite the verses of the ancient poets such as Tu Fu and Li T'ai-po. By that time, Felicia's aunt had decided it was time to go.

As they went out, Dogrel caught a smile bestowed upon him by Miss Flower-of-the-Moon and knew that her hospitable "Come again soon" included him. There was just enough time to return to the station, transfer the luggage to the pier and walk onto the steamer, "Frollico," before the stevedores began to heave aboard the freight.

(To be Continued Next Thursday)

Publishers' Photo Service — Halloween Preparations

## Animal 'Stowaways'

THAT the human being who stows himself away among a ship's cargo has his counterpart in the animal and insect world is evident from the number of creatures which turn up, every year, at the London and other docks. These "stowaways" are mostly insects, or small mammals or reptiles which have concealed themselves among a consignment of fruit or grain dispatched from one of the tropical countries.

It has been my privilege to examine many of these creatures, and one is struck by their "infinite variety." What happens to them when found depends very much on circumstances. Most of these stowaways have some commercial value, of course, but the figure is usually trifling, in which case they are given a home in one quarter or another. Occasionally, however, a really valuable and scientifically important specimen comes to light, and when this is the case it is sold either to a museum or a menagerie.

**A Strange Spider**

By far the most frequent "passenger" is the bird-eating spider of South America, which usually chooses to travel among the fruit, but I have known of lizards, beetles, mice, frogs and even quite large snakes arriving in a similar manner.

Some of these stowaways prove to be remarkably hardy. I remember, for instance, one lizard which came over from Africa hidden away among some bales of esparto grass, the grass being used a good deal in the manufacture of paper. On arrival in England, the grass was sent to a paper-makers' mills, where it remained untouched for about three months. When, at length, the bales were opened, out ran a little African lizard, in as good a condition, apparently, as he must have been when he began his journey several months previously!

**Among the Bananas**

Snakes, too, are hardy creatures, and do not seem to suffer any discomfort during their long voyage, twined, as they usually are, round the stems of bunches of bananas. Most of these reptiles only come to light when the fruit is being divided up in the dock's warehouse before being sent out to the retailer's, as was the case not long ago when a boa-constrictor turned up in a Glasgow warehouse and astonished the banana-cutters by wriggling vigorously across the floor.

One stowaway from the West Indies, however, a green tree viper—not the sort of snake one would wish to keep as a pet by any means—had a much longer run for its money. So successfully did it conceal itself that it was not discovered until the fruit in which it lay was placed in a cellar beneath a greengrocer's shop in one of the provincial towns.

Perhaps the most valuable creature to reach this country recently was a beautiful little insect called an opal tortoise beetle. He, too, came over in a consignment of bananas from the West Indies.

Shaped somewhat like a tortoise, he was no bigger than a halfpenny, and looked like a living gem, for his color was dazzling. Since, however, no home could be found for the little chap—after all, not everyone wants a beetle as a pet, however beautiful—he was sent to the insect house at the London Zoo, where for a time he was displayed in an illuminated glass cylinder which showed off his beauty to perfection.

**A Piebald Mouse**

Another interesting little stowaway turned up not long ago at Southampton Docks. It was a tiny piebald mouse, called a Sumichrast's night-mouse. He, too, scuttled out of a crate of bananas (will you ever eat bananas again!).

Soon after his arrival another fruit vessel berthed, and from this one emerged a tropical spider who was found to be carrying a bundle of tiny eggs between her front legs. Almost as soon as she came off the boat the eggs hatched, and the mother could be seen surrounded by hundreds of baby spiders, none of them any larger than this little "o."

I saw this interesting family, and noticed that the baby spiders loved their mother so devotedly that they swarmed all over her body, head and legs. Now and again a baby would become detached from his parent, whereupon he would scuttle back onto her hairy body as fast as his little legs would carry him!

While in most cases these curious stowaways survive their lengthy trip to this country and are not found until they have reached land, there are exceptions. One of these is a small opossum, known in the fruit trade as a "banana rat." This animal apparently hasn't the patience of his brother stowaways, and often emerges from his hiding place while still on board. Usually he comes out by night to explore his surroundings, only to be discovered by the ship's rats who promptly set upon him.

For this reason very few "banana rats" reach the ship's destination.

CRAVEN HILL
Fellow of the Zoological Society

## An Errand Boys' Derby

THERE is a town in England which makes a specialty of errand boys.

Realizing that the standard of work performed by these boys should be as high as any other, the Mayor of Maidstone, five years ago, instituted an annual Errand Boys' Derby, with a champion cup for the competitor who delivered three envelopes at three different addresses in the town with the greatest accuracy, speed and politeness. Neatness of appearance was also taken into account.

Fifty-five boys, all brushed and polished, entered for the competition this year. They were divided into two sections, those on foot and those on bicycles. The former had to travel a distance of two miles, and the latter a distance of five.

The signal for the race to commence was given by the Mayor himself, who was accompanied by the members of the corporation. As the boys started off it was evident that there would be no dawdling on the way, and so quickly and efficiently did they perform their tasks that five other prizes were awarded in addition to the champion cup.

## Camera Angles

A CAMERA, in the hands of a skillful person, is a wonderful thing. It is wonderful anyway, but in the Weekly Magazine Section that appeared with The Christian Science Monitor yesterday an article called "Pictorial Journals" tells how trends in world affairs have been captured on the motion picture screen. "The Underwater Club," in the same issue, tells about making photographs under the sea.

In the Magazine Section that will appear next Wednesday Commander Attilio Gatti will tell, in an article called "Hunting With the Camera," how he found more enjoyment and benefit by going into the African wilds with a camera than with a rifle. In another article, "Man of Films," we meet Robert Flaherty, who uses a motion picture camera to show how people really live. He made "Nanook of the North," "Moana of the South Seas," "Man of Aran," and now he is in India making a film document of that country, a motion picture version of Rudyard Kipling's "Toomai of the Elephants," probably to be called "Elephant Boy."

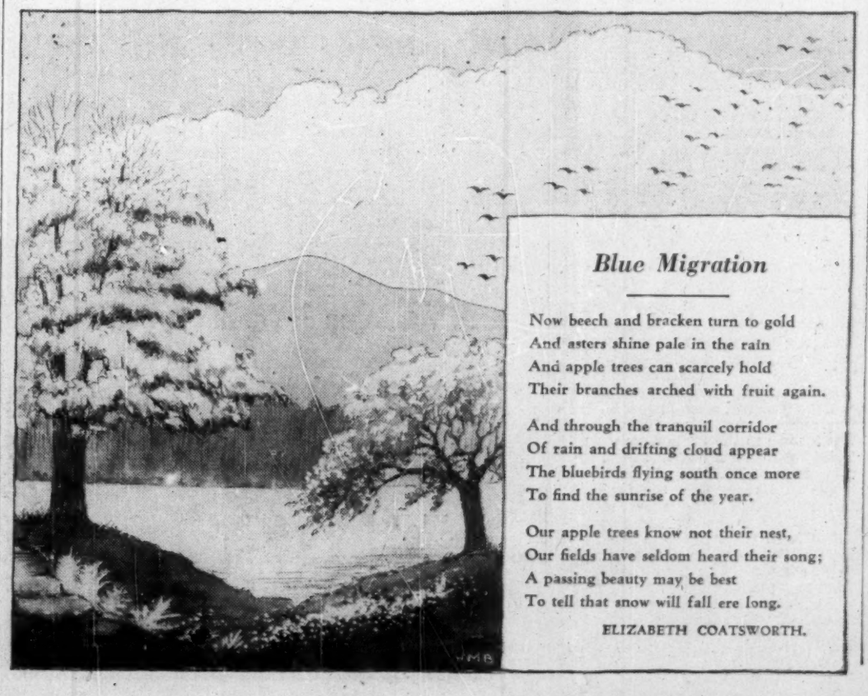
## A Clock That Is Never Wound

THOSE who live among the hills have little need of clocks and watches, as is evidenced by an old shepherd in the north of England who can accurately tell the time of day by observing the shadows of the ridges as they are thrown by the sun on the hillsides.

For nearly 50 years, while tending his sheep, the shepherd has watched the long shadow fingers moving from one peak to another across the great face of nature's clock, each peak representing to him one hour.

"My clock," he will tell you, "never needs to be wound and never goes wrong."

But he doesn't say what happens when the sun goes in.



### *Blue Migration*

Now beech and bracken turn to gold
And asters shine pale in the rain
And apple trees can scarcely hold
Their branches arched with fruit again.

And through the tranquil corridor
Of rain and drifting cloud appear
The bluebirds flying south once more
To find the sunrise of the year.

Our apple trees know not their nest,
Our fields have seldom heard their song;
A passing beauty may be best
To tell that snow will fall ere long.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH.

## A Look at Some New Books

**Book Reviews**

**River Children**, by Mary Brewster Hollister. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

A LITTLE amber-colored sampan on the Min River in China is the home of Me-hwa, Bing-hu, her brother, and baby Dea-dea, suddenly orphaned and left to fend for themselves amongst the scores of neighbor boat-homes on the busy stream.

Me-hwa is gentle and sensitive. Like her father, her words come slowly, but she has his gift of "knowing inside thoughts." She makes up little songs to herself. After she had met the Good-to-Love Lady, wearing the long robe of the scholar, she had started singing a new little song about the Great Learning Hall on the hill. For had not the gracious lady said, "Once I was a little boat girl like you. Perhaps some day you will go to the Great Learning Hall on the hill." But now, alas, this dream must be forgotten.

Bing-hu is cheerful and active, eager to earn a livelihood by ferrying passengers, but eager too to follow his father's dream of being a scholar. As for baby Dea-dea, he lives to be loved and protected.

"River Children" tells a dramatic story, full of adventure and incident. But it does more than this. In spite of its sordid setting, it is steeped in beauty—beauty of character and feeling. That inner beauty and worth have little to do with the so-called higher standards of living on which western nations set so much stress, may be said to be the underlying theme of this story of boat life in China. If stories on China seem at times to put too much emphasis on sanitation, we should remember how urgent is the need to teach real cleanliness to the natives of that country, steeped, as they often are, in ignorance and superstition.

**The Flying Family in Greenland**, by Lieut. Col. George R. Hutchinson. Illustrated from photographs. New York: Crowell Co. $2.

THE "Flying Family" is a family of four—Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson, his wife, and their two small daughters, Kathryn and Janet Lee. This book deals with "the real adventures of an American family who were so unusual as to take to the air, as a duck takes to water, writes the author. And he adds, "Flying to this little family has meant travel, adventure, education, a feeling of freedom and happiness. It has been a natural part of their daily lives."

How surprised the forebears of little 9-year-old Kathryn and 7-year-old Janet Lee would be if they could read of their adventurous trip today. No more talk of girls being "out of it" when it comes to adventures and hardship. Kathryn and Janet Lee were "in it" naturally and completely, and the landing among the icebergs was only an added thrill.

**Three Sides of Agiochook**, by Eric P. Kelly. Illustrated by Le Roy Appleton. New York: Macmillan. $2.

THE author of "Three Sides of Agiochook" has already won the hearts of many young readers through his fine trilogy of books dealing with Polish history—"The Trumpeter of Krakow" (winner of Newberry Medal in 1928), "The Blacksmith of Vilno" and "The Golden Star of Halich."

His new book is also set against a background of stirring historic event, but this time he is back in New England where he was born.

It was in the summer of 1775 that Philip Brewster, a young student, was entrusted with a message from Dr. Wheelock, president of the newly formed Dartmouth College, to the great Mohawk Leader, Joseph Brant. Philip, who is partly of Indian descent, finds in the Indian Ayonba a much-needed friend and protector in what proves to be an undertaking beset with danger and difficulty. The devotion of Ayonba to the boy he had rescued as a baby and whom he dearly loves, and the stirring record of their adventures together make a fine dramatic tale.

**The Sea for Sam**, by W. Maxwell Reed. Illustrated with photographs and with drawings by Wilfrid S. Bronson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.

THE Sam to whom the Sea is presented in this book has already been given the story of the Earth and the Stars in Maxwell Reed's two earlier books, "The Earth for Sam" and "The Stars for Sam." In this his latest book the author deals not only with facts—and actually man's knowledge of the inhabitants of ocean's depths is decidedly limited—but he presents a number of unproved theories, hoping in this way to help his readers to realize "the mobility of the intellectual world"—in itself a valuable contribution.

The scope of this interesting book, with its fine succession of illustrations, both photographs and drawings may be judged from some of the chapter titles: The Rise and Fall of Continents, The Origin of the Atlantic Ocean, Waves, The Prediction of the Tides, Ocean Currents, Icebergs, etc.

**Youth's Captain, The Story of Ralph Waldo Emerson**, by Hildegarde Hawthorne. Illustrated by W. M. Berger. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

DURING his lifetime, Ralph Waldo Emerson had the shining gift of inspiring trust and devotion, not only among friends and relations, but in the hearts of many thousands who read his books and listened to his beautiful voice, a welcome message. Now again he is fortunate in the loving understanding and sympathy with which Hildegarde Hawthorne presents him to the younger generation of today.

To many of them Emerson may be little more than a name, but this new biography will put that right, and its young readers will carry away from it a friend worth admiring and emulating—a true "Youth's Captain."

Of course Thoreau, Hawthorne, the Alcott family, and many others whom it is interesting to meet, must find some place in a book about Emerson, not to mention the famous men he met abroad—Carylye, De Quincey, Tennyson. But above all this is the very human story of Emerson's own life experience—made up of alternate shadow and light, full of drama, steadfast growing conviction and deep affection.

AIMÉE BURDETT DAWES

## Our Mail Bag

**Littaw, Saxony, Germany**

Dear Editor:

I am a reader of the Mail Bag and I should like very much to correspond with girls or boys in America or England who can write or read in German. I should write in English and German. Now I attend a high school in Fitton, Germany.

The town in which we live is a manufacturing city. It is seven centuries old. There are several sports here.

I am interested in all sports, traveling, etc. I am 15½ years old. I would appreciate it very much if I could make friends in both these countries through the Mail Bag and hope to hear soon from some one somewhere. Kent K.

**Montreal, Quebec, Canada**

Dear Editor:

Please put my name in your Mail Bag. I am fourteen years old and have a collection of over 2400 stamps. I would like to have correspondents all over the world. I have already received some very interesting letters through the Mail Bag.

Douglas R. D.

**New Haven, Conn.**

Dear Editor:

I am 14 years old. I like to write letters and like to receive them, and would like to correspond with a girl in England. I am a sophomore in New Haven High and collect stamps, postcards and stones.

I would appreciate hearing from someone soon. I like to make friends and keep them.

Florence Marguerite L.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys).

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

**Girls**

Janice C. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from a girl in Spain who can speak Spanish, but will write in English.

Doreen C. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to correspond with a 12-year-old girl in Spain. Wishes to hear about her sports, her country, and her customs.

Georgella S. (12), Kalamazoo, Michigan. Interested in collecting post cards and stamps, music, reading, animals, and sports.

Pola B. (13), Taranaki, N. Island, New Zealand. Wishes to hear from a girl in any part of the United States who is interested in sports and film stars.

Ada B. (13), Wolverhampton, Staffs. England. Would like to correspond with girls anywhere, but particularly in the northern part of South America. Interested in swimming and nature study.

Lois T. (14), Lincoln Park, New Jersey. Wishes to hear from girls in France, Spain, Sweden and Norway. Interested in reading, sewing, stamps, music and sports. Can write in English only.

Madeline W. (15), Birmingham, Alabama. Interested in all sports, including swimming, tennis, horseback riding, and football. Will exchange snapshots and clippings of Birmingham.

Lillian G. (15), San Francisco, California. Interested in stamps and would like to correspond with someone who is collecting them.

Maria A. (15), Topeka, Kansas. Wishes to correspond with girls in Japan, Spain, or France. Can write Spanish. Interested in music, scrapbooks, stamp-collecting, handwork, and art.

Marthagene B. (16), Charlotte, Michigan. Interested in tennis and basketball, and would like to learn about the sports of other lands. Also interested in dramatics and amateur theatricals, and would like to know what other groups are doing along these lines.

Ruby M. (16), Topeka, Kansas. Hobbies are reading and writing letters.

Velma Van P. (17), St. Louis, Missouri. Interested in animals, sports, and home economics.

Margaret H. (18), Sutton, Surrey, England. Wishes to receive letters from any country, especially the British Colonies, South America and the East. Interested in almost anything, especially stamps.

Helga Z. (18), Rejkjavik, Iceland. Interested in all kinds of sports, also stamp-collecting. Would be pleased to exchange stamps with anyone.

Wanita M. (19), Indianapolis, Indiana. Especially interested in music, dress designing and letter writing.

Margaret H. (19), Madison, Wisconsin. would like to have correspondents in foreign countries.

Olive F. (19), Rathgar, Dublin, Ireland. Wishes to correspond in English with girls in any country. Interested in stamp collecting and journalism.

Aleene W. (12), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a girl in France.

Alice G. (17), San Diego, California. Would like correspondents in England and Sweden.

Helen L. (17), San Diego, California. Would like correspondents in Hawaii, England and Czechoslovakia.

Jane D. (18), Pasadena, California. Would like to hear from a girl in England.

Edith A. (18), San Francisco, California. Would like to hear from girls in Germany.

Bessie S. (18), San Diego, California. Would like correspondents in England.

**Boys**

Kendall H. (11), St. Louis, Missouri. Interested in all sports, especially tennis and baseball. Would be glad to hear from some boy who lives in a foreign country.

Bill P. (11), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with someone in Spain.

Robert M. (12), Alhambra, California. Wishes to hear from a boy in Africa.

Philipp G. (13), Milwaukee, Wis. Would like to correspond with a boy in Africa or Malay, who is interested in stamps, butterflies, or natural science.

Lawrence B. (13), Arcadia, California. Wishes to hear from a boy in Sweden.

Donald M. (13), Bell, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in China.

John P. (13), Los Angeles, California. Wishes to hear from a boy in Australia. Interested in stamp collecting.

Jimmie H. (13), Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from a boy in Japan. Is a Boy Scout, with seven merit badges.

Jimmy N. (14), Huntington Park, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Germany.

Bill G. (14), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from a boy in Yugoslavia.

Everett B. (14), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Germany.

William S. (17), London, S. E. 19, England. Wishes to correspond with boys who are interested in journalism, newspapers, magazines, cinema, history of America, travel and in exchanging newspapers. Will exchange newspapers and magazines regarding the King and Queen's Jubilee, and Jubilee stamps. If any Mail Bagger has any papers dated May 5, 6, 7, 8, 1935, or any with articles about the Jubilee, would like to arrange to get them.

Robert M. (15), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boy in France. Interested in stamps.

John R. B. (17), Florence, Colorado. Would like to hear from some one in England.

Hans R. (18), Landsberg, Germany. Interested in corresponding with American boys. Has been studying English eight years.

A. G. M. (19), Darnal, Natal, South Africa. Lives in a very remote area and is eager to correspond with boys in the United States and other countries.

**Rules for Correspondence**

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

## Answer to Occupations Puzzle

1. Milliner. 2. Baker. 3. Shoemaker. 4. Chemist. 5. Tailor. 6. Butcher.

*For Girls*

**"PENNY WISE"**

by

**Emilie Blackmore Stapp**

A new book vibrating the life of a charming girl at school and abroad with plenty of fun. It ran serially in The Christian Science Monitor and is a delightful story for any active girl to read. Over 230 pages of enjoyment, cloth bound, illustrated, Price $2.00 at all book stores or Winslow Press, Publishers, Winchester, Mass.

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**Cocomalt**

The delicious Sunshine Vitamin D food-drink.

IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

# GOP in New York Urged to Vote In State Elections

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The drive of New York Republicans to make this off-year election in the President's home State next Tuesday tell the tale of a slump in new-deal popularity is going forward today with added impetus given to it by Henry P. Fletcher, Republican national chairman, following a statewide radiocast last night in which he pictured the entire nation watching the outcome of the fight for control of the Legislature as big with implications for 1936. Mr. Fletcher called for an outpouring of Republican voters, but maintained that the issues at stake transcend party lines.

**Grass Roots Sprout**

Simultaneously a rally in Westchester County, a primary Republican stronghold in New York, gave further instance that in G. O. P. eyes the election of assemblymen in New York represents the most important campaign in the nation today, with James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, one-time solicitor general of the United States, and Mrs. George B. Simmons, Missouri farm woman and "Grass Roots" discovery of the Republican National Speakers' Bureau, headliners to stress that next Tuesday's choice must lie between the Constitution or rule by "amateur dictatorship."

**Counterfire Spits Out**

Democratic counterfire came simultaneously, from Irwin Steingut (D) of New York City and Speaker of the Assembly since New Deal pluralities swept the Legislature out of its traditional Republican hands a year ago.

Mr. Steingut called for a continuation of Democratic rule there to uphold the program of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, declaring that this would insure protection of human as well as property rights. He described the Republicans as talking only against the New Deal "without attempting to make any promises as to what they intend to do in the future."

**President to Vote at Home**

Meanwhile, preparations were under way at the Roosevelt home near Hyde Park for the arrival of the presidential party on a visit over election day, so that the President may cast his ballot in his home precinct.

Mr. Fletcher stressed that only in Kentucky would there be any other balloting on Tuesday comparable in national significance with that in the James A. Farley-New Deal control in Albany.

"The New Deal stands at the bar of public opinion in the native state of its leader," he declared.

**New Deal Bides Its Time**

"It is known everywhere that if a Democratic Legislature should be elected in New York next week, it would be heralded far and wide, not only by Mr. Farley in his joint capacity as Democratic state chairman and Democratic national chairman, but by the White House and by the Administration through its far-flung publicity machine—paid for out of the United States Treasury—as a verdict of approval of the New Deal.

"The historic Democratic Party is in process of destruction by the New Deal. Principles utterly strange to every Democrat from the days of Jefferson down through the Administration of Woodrow Wilson are now being advocated and put into effect by the Roosevelt Administration.

**Grasping for a Hold**

"The New Deal and its leaders are slipping because its policies and practices have failed—are inherently incapable of succeeding in a world of sanity. Before this Administration came into power with its philosophy of the economy of scarcity, America helped feed the world. After two years and a half of New Deal policies the world is now helping feed America.

"The people must not be approached by the Federal Administration in power and deliberately making the argument that only so long as it and its supporters in the several states remain in power will federal aid be extended to the construction of necessary public works, and the needy and unfortunate be able to obtain relief from the Federal Government.

**Could Ruin Free Government**

"The continuation of this practice would enable any Federal Government absolutely to destroy our political system and with it our form of free government."

Stressing that 1936 battle lines would be drawn on constitutional lines, Mr. Beck said that the theory of government involved in the struggle was Socialism.

"This election may determine whether the Constitution for which Grant fought and Lincoln gave his life will continue to govern 48 states," he said.

"President Roosevelt has hitherto administered the Government on the theory of personal absolutism. He has attempted to govern with a cynical disregard of the Constitution which he has taken a solemn oath to support, preserve and defend."

# *Washington Insights*

## You Can Tell by How the President Acts When Asked a Question Just What He Thinks of It, Say Reporters Who See Him Daily

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt was in a jovial mood when reporters called to keep their bi-weekly appointment with him yesterday. They usually find him so when he is clearing his desk to get away from Washington.

His face still bronzed by the southern sun, he was nearing the end of a long visitors' list before taking a night train for Hyde Park. It was a pleasant afternoon with soft autumn air coming into the oval ship-decorated office from the open doors that look out over the White House gardens.

As approximately 100 correspondents gathered around the desk of the capital's chief news source after passing the scrutinizing eyes of secret service men, the President threw back his head and held high a blue pencil.

**Only Pencil Was Blue**

It was a present left by the budget director with instructions for its use, he explained. He had already used it on two government departments and two independent agencies, he chuckled.

Someone took that as a cue for a serious question about the 1936 budget. When the budget is completed about the last of December or the first of January, the President promised, he would invite one correspondent from each paper to come as heretofore to a special financial conference at which he would explain plans for the next fiscal year thoroughly. Until then, he jested, he wouldn't know anything about the budget and correspondents who wrote stories would know less.

**You Can Tell the Way He Acts**

Asked a ticklish question, the President puckers up his mouth as if to whistle while he thinks up an answer. If a serious answer is called for, he throws back his head and looks at the ceiling while he's propounding it. If a quip is forthcoming, he puts on a broad grin.

It was evidently foreordained that yesterday's conference should end on a note of mirth. When the newspapermen and women turned to leave, the President called them back and in a debonair manner read a complicated memorandum from the Department of Agriculture about the number of sows that had farrowed in the past and the number that could be expected to farrow this year.

That, the President declared, would be worth a real headline.

**Cold Shoulder for Some**

There was a responsive chuckle, although correspondents from the Mid-West who understood all about pigs' habits, confided to each other on the way out that they could not see anything funny in it.

The biggest laugh was unplanned. Apropos his request to American business not to trade with belligerents, Mr. Roosevelt told how an official of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company had come to him in Hyde Park and asked his advice about filling a large order of shoes for the Italian Government. Mr. Roosevelt said if he were in the shoe manufacturer's place, he would not do it. The shoe man replied that he wouldn't.

**Well, Leather Makes Shoes**

Up spoke a wary reporter who had heard reports of American shoe leather going only recently into shoes for Italian soldiers. "But, Mr. President," he asked, "hasn't that order been filled?" The reporters roared at the cynicism of their colleague.

Questions which might have been classed as "embarrassing" were two. They concerned: (1) the failure of the Administration to reduce unemployment by 7,000,000 as the President planned, and (2) a recent letter written by a representative of the Roman Catholic Church protesting that the President had ignored their religious troubles in Mexico.

To the first, Mr. Roosevelt replied that the Government is doing its part, but industry is not; to the second, that he had not caught up with his mail.

## Pay Increase Expected

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP) — It was learned authoritatively yesterday that Western Union Telegraph Company, on Jan. 1, will restore another portion of the 10 per cent wage reduction imposed Nov. 1, 1931. Although the company declined to make an official announcement of the move, it was understood that two fifths of the remaining half of the unrestored pay cut will be returned.

# Battle to Block Guffey Act Goes To Supreme Court

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — James W. Carter, president of the Carter Coal Company, today carried to the Supreme Court of the United States his case against the Guffey Coal Act, spearhead of the Administration's new campaign to discover a trail by which industrial control legislation can get around the obstacle of constitutionality. The act formally goes into effect tomorrow.

Mr. Carter appealed to the high court to reverse a decision handed down by Justice Jesse C. Adkins in the District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday in which his company was denied an injunction against the Government from collecting the 15 per cent tax effective under the act. No action on the case is expected before Nov. 11.

**An Even Score**

Today's action followed an even score for the Government and Mr. Carter in the district court yesterday. While upholding the Government in denying the injunction to prohibit collection of the tax, Justice Adkins granted to Mr. Carter an injunction prohibiting the company itself from subscribing to the coal code provided in the same act. Mr. Carter appealed for this second injunction in his capacity as a stockholder in the company.

But the granting of this injunction was made contingent on the posting of a $15,000 bond by Mr. Carter to indemnify the company in the event that the constitutionality of the act is upheld.

**First Request Denied**

The first injunction request was denied on the ground that the 15 per cent tax, although in effect beginning tomorrow, does not become collectible until January. Justice Adkins reasoned that since such is the case the company is in no immediate danger of damage.

Outcome of the effort on the part of the coal company to halt the Guffey Act before it even commences to operate is being watched carefully by both sides—advocates of government control and opponents. In addition to its immediate importance to the coal industry, it constitutes an experiment on the outcome of which the New Deal's entire policy toward industry may be predicated.

If it is upheld by the Supreme Court there is a strong possibility that the Administration may seek similar acts for other major industries. The effect would be to reestablish by a specific act of Congress a system of control for specific industries similar to that which NRA once attempted to extend to all American business and industry.

**Original NRA Intent**

In a sense, such an outcome would more nearly resemble what the drafters of NIRA originally intended. At the beginning of the Blue Eagle experiments its leaders talked in terms of codes only for 15 or 20 of the major industries. Extension of the code system to hundreds of lesser groups was in the nature of a spontaneous development which General Johnson found himself unable, or perhaps unwilling, to resist.

While waiting on the outcome of this experiment in a new type of code, the Administration continues other experiments, any one of which may prove the final solution. One equally significant to the coal act is the recent effort of the Department of Agriculture to re-establish control over the New York City poultry trade under terms of the amended stockyards act—a particularly interesting move since NRA came to grief on this trade in the Schechter case. A third experiment is the voluntary code device being attempted in conjunction by the Federal Trade Commission and the remnants of the old NRA organization.

# History of Mark and His Gospel

## Attended Paul and Barnabas on First Missionary Journey to the Gentiles and Was Companion of Peter—Scholars Place Gospel Prior to the Other Three —Aramaic Proper Names and Grammatical Forms Appear

**The Bible: Beacon Light of the World**
Twenty-Eighth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

OF THE four biographies of Jesus which form the essential teachings of the New Testament, the first three are known as Synoptics—that is, as the term implies, they contain much of the same or similar material. They are in general agreement in their narratives of the Master's teachings and works, although with the discrepancies which naturally occur in accounts of the same events when written by different authors.

In the Authorized Version, the Gospel of Mark is not placed first, yet scholars very generally agree that it was the first Gospel to be written. To be sure, certain of Paul's epistles bear a prior date, but as they deal more explicitly with the explication of Jesus' teachings than with his works, it seems desirable to put first things first.

What then of Mark, the man? Who was he? What did he do? And how did it come about that his name was attached to the earliest Gospel? It is generally believed that John Mark was the son of a Christian Jewess who lived in Jerusalem, and that her home was a gathering place for the early Christians.

It has also been said that it was John Mark who was with Jesus the night of his arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane, and who escaped, leaving his cloak in the hands of one of the party of captors. Be that as it may, it is certain that Mark attended Paul and Barnabas on the first missionary journey to the Gentiles; and that he left them at Perga in Asia Minor because of disagreement between the Apostles as to their further course. That Paul and Mark were reconciled and again traveled together is evident from Colossians 4:10.

Moreover, it is conclusively evident that Mark became the intimate friend of Peter, and he has often been described as interpreter for that impetuous disciple. Also it is commonly held that John Mark accompanied Peter to Rome, and remained there until the death of both Paul and Peter. Some authorities claim that Mark was also at Alexandria with Peter, but if so, the early writers, Clement and Origen, are silent upon the subject. It is certain that Mark was with Peter for a considerable period, and in consequence became the recorder of Peter's sayings regarding the teachings and sayings of the Master.

That the Gospel of Mark was written for the Romans is as certain as that Matthew's Gospel was written primarily for the Jews. Proof that it was first of all designed for Gentile readers lies in the frequent use of Latin and Aramaic words translated into the Greek. The remarkably vivid style of the Gospel indicates that its primary source must have been one who saw Jesus' works and heard his words. None other could have so directly and so vividly told many of the incidents recorded in the Gospel.

In fact, so vivid are the word pictures that one could readily believe that they are the record of a participant in the events recited. The Gospel is strikingly forthright in its style, and the word "straightway" appears more than 50 times. Eusebius states, on the authority of Clement of Alexandria, that the Gospel was submitted to Peter and approved by him.

While Mark omits entirely the genealogical data contained in the first Gospel, almost all the narrative material appears in the other Gospels. The omissions amount to not more than 30 verses. Mark differs in his style, from the other Synoptists. The language of the Greek manuscripts is rough, reflecting the Greek spoken by the Jews. These faults of language are not found in Matthew or Luke, as both authors had the advantage of correcting the earlier writings.

There is little in this Gospel that is peculiar to it. The healing of the deaf man, and of the blind man at Bethsaida, the dullness of the disciples refusing to take bread, the dispute among the disciples, the incident of the young man with the linen cloth—these, and a few incidents in the trial before Pilate, constitute the chief statements not found in the other Synoptics.

Mark's Gospel deals largely with events of the Master's ministry in Galilee and with the closing events of his career in Jerusalem. Mark had no desire to present Jesus as the "Messiah, the son of David and Abraham." Rather did he choose to present him "as the conquering Saviour, the incarnate . . . . . Son of God, living and acting among men; to portray him in the fullness of his living energy." (Peloubet's Bible Dictionary, page 386.)

The date usually assigned to the second Gospel is before the fall of Jerusalem, in 70 A. D., probably between 62 and 66 A. D. Some scholars insist that the Gospel was written originally in Aramaic, and in support of this conclusion they point to several Aramaic words carried over without translation even in the Revised Version as *Boanerges, Talitha cumi, Corban, Ephratah, Abba, Rabbi*; also the poignant words uttered on the cross, *Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani*. Aramaic proper names and grammatical forms peculiar to that language are also in evidence. For these reasons, is made claim that the original must have been written in Aramaic.

Others assert that since no one of the early Christian Fathers makes mention of an original manuscript in Aramaic, there is little likelihood of that having been the original language. Moreover, claim these contestants, the Greek of the extant manuscripts possesses a freshness and vivacity not to be found in a translation.

The Greek of Mark has all the characteristics of an original. The problem of the original tongue, however, is not vital to the message. We have it in English in a vigorous and forthright style that carries the stamp of authority—and, after all, that is the most important thing.

In what is known as the "Synoptic problem," the question is raised, Why do Matthew and Luke follow Mark so closely after the beginning of Jesus' ministry, if they did not have before them either the Mark Gospel or the traditional document "Q," which is said to have preceded all the Gospels? Both Luke and Matthew tell the story of the birth of the Master; of this Mark says nothing. And where, if the views of many scholars were to be accepted, Mark ends abruptly at the 8th verse of the last chapter, Matthew and Luke continue the narrative. I am convinced, however, as the consensus of the best scholarship holds that the verses from 8 to the end of the chapter are genuine.

While these problems are of deep interest to the scholar, the essential value of the Gospels lies in the spirit of the Nazarene's teachings and the great fact that when his revelation is understood and applied, it meets humanity's need in every particular.

## Empty Political Promises Deplored

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, said here the "greatest issue of our generation" is the choice between "a voluntary system in our political economy or a system of coercion."

Colonel Knox, speaking at an annual meeting of the Theodore Roosevelt Commemoration Association, said:

"If we are to keep popular government, it is essential that men who seek office shall promise only the things they know they can do. Theodore Roosevelt never promised anything that he did not put forward every effort to accomplish. It could never be said that his promises failed."

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC. 225 Fifth Ave. Dept. 413, New York

POLMET THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. O. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

**REAL ESTATE**

RYE—Extreme sacrifice! Owner leaving, will refinance and sell below 1st mortgage. Private park near station, large plot, trees, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Consider $11,000—price about half assessment value. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 671.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

WOMEN Easy spare time for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO. Dept. 1056 Binghamton, N. Y.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

GENTLEMAN with many years experience in food control and catering of best Hotels and Clubs wishes position as Assistant to Manager; single, 45 years; references; photograph and details upon request. Write Box S-34, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

# Local Classified

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**AGENTS WANTED**

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 154 Nassau Street, New York.

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MAN wishes to join party driving to California about No. 1st; would share expense and help drive. MRS. M. PHAIR PERKINS, 306 No. Clinton St., Oswego, N. Y.

**BEAD RESTRINGING**

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

**CAKES**

HOMEMADE FRUIT CAKES, $1.25 up, personally delivered to your door; N. Y. C. only. VIOLA FAUCEK, Tel. Sacramento 2-8725.

**DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 161 Elk Ave.—Dutch Colonial stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, oil heat, 2-car garage. Apply 151 Beachmount Drive, Phone 10111, or your broker.

**FURNITURE**

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings. Also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5979

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

WANTED—Man experienced to give companionship and care one day weekly; Christian Scientist preferred; only New York City and vicinity residents need apply. Write Box W-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

WANTED—Reliable maid for general housework; two children in family 6 South Street, Plainville, Mass.

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. — Beautifully furnished Spanish type house on bay; nine rooms, four bathrooms, garage, service quarters, lovely garden; completely equipped with linen, silver, etc.; $1500 season. Write M. COLLINS, 26 Marine Street, St. Augustine, Fla.

**HOUSES TO LET**

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Modern 6-room house, porch, parquet floors, garage, conveniently located. STRAHAM, 401 Bronxville Rd., Tel. 0934.

**JEWELRY**

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

*The annual meeting for the election of directors and clerk of the corporation and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the bank on November 12th at 4:30 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4:30 P. M.*

Suffolk Co-operative Bank
by Forrest L. Nichols, Clerk
44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

**MILLINERY**

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church. Latest Fall Models, $1.98 up.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623

MOVERS KENmore 6316 T. M. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St., Boston

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Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

**REAL ESTATE**

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
OPPORTUNITY TO RENT completely modernized house, choice location, 5 chambers, 2 tile baths, library, maid's quarters, playroom, oil burner, refrigeration, double heated garage. $125. DORIS CARLEY, West New, 2965.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

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**ROOMS TO LET**

N. Y. C. (86th-234 Broadway)—Large, beautiful studio, private bath, fireplace; also small er; running water; privileges; exclusive environment. MIDDLEBROOK.

N. Y. C. (West), 100 Northern (67)—Attractive, outside; subways, bus; breakfast optional; church, reference. Wa. 7-1636, after one.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

SALESMAN, 27, desires connection where initiative, industry will build good future. ARTHUR N. HULTS, 256 High St., Philadelphia.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

EDUCATED, refined woman, free to live or travel anywhere; companion to lady, one needing care, or charge of home; experienced driver. Harriett Van Every, 138 W. Beard Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporations. Tax reports. E. H. McINTYRE, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, position as dental assistant, practical nurse or housekeeper for motherless children; Christian Scientists preferred. 1297 Park Ave., Monroe 713-R.

YOUNG colored woman, part time, afternoons, permanent, neat, intelligent, good plain cook. Advertiser, 287 Edgecombe Ave. (Apt. 72), c/o Robertson, New York City.

YOUNG, active, English trained American; day time work, children, languages, car, typing, stenographer. Write Box R-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

## *CONNECTICUT*

**BRIDGEPORT**

PEPPERELL TRADE MARK FABRICS
81 x 99 size, $1.59

Year in, year out, Bridgeport homemakers have been coming to Howland's for Lady Pepperell SHEETS

*Women's*
MATRIX SHOES
Matrix Shoes
*for early fall smartness*
$9 and $10.50
MEIGS & CO.

*Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.*
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET

*When You*
**Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## *CONNECTICUT*

**BRIDGEPORT**
*(Continued)*

Davis & Hawley
*Jewelers 97 Years*
Quality Traditional

FRED C. CHASE
representing
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
*Dealer for*
1936 DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Res. 5-1022 - Bus. 4-5151

BRAUNFIELD
*Distinctive Millinery*
1215 Main Street

**GREENWICH**

FALL FOOTWEAR
*"For Every Occasion"*
FAVORITE SHOE STORE
92 Greenwich Ave. 102 N. Main St.
Greenwich, Conn. Port Chester, N. Y.

**HARTFORD**

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 7-1619, 1 to 4 Daily. Except Saturdays. *Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section*

*Have You a Dog?*
We carry
19 Varieties of Dog Foods
Your kind must be among them
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

Our Branch at 1123 Main Street has been discontinued.
*May We Continue to Serve You at*
559 MAIN ST. and 536 ASYLUM ST.
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

W. C. MASON CO., Inc.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Your early selection will insure complete satisfaction. We have a delightful assortment for your inspection.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

**NEW BRITAIN**

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
*Specializing in*
Bouclé and Woolens
Cleaning and Dyeing
415 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 364
96 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 132

NOW IN PROGRESS
Our 25th Anniversary CELEBRATION
Take Advantage of Genuine Savings
Connecticut Furriers, Inc.
87 W. MAIN ST., New Britain Phone 2987

D. MILLER CO.
61 ARCH STREET
Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum
Armstrong's Quaker Rugs
Kenwood Blankets, $6.95
Part Wool Blankets, $2.98
Window Shades, 59c, 89c
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Finest in Sea Food
We Deliver 6-3126

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THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
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*A Mutual Savings Bank*
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

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Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
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## *CONNECTICUT*

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*(Continued)*

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
*You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store*
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 550

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
*Artistic Home Furnishings*
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

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The preferred coat for discriminating men.
*Tailored by "GGG"*
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

MILLER'S Re-Opens
*A Famous Store Comes Back Into Its Own!*
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
33 WORTH STREET
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

THE CONNECTICUT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
Plumbing, Heating and Mill Supplies
11½ CHAPEL ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
S. E. Hiller H. L. Hiller

HIRSCH'S
CLEANING *and* DYEING
*Tailoring*
FURS REMODELED AND STORED
Skirts, $2.95 to $6.95
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Saving Accounts
Trust Accounts
*Safe Deposit Boxes*
The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
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HOME DECORATIONS
When you start touching up your home in preparation for the long winter in-door period —
COME TO OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
*And see the New Things on display in Home Furnishings.*
New Curtains - New Drapes - New Pillows
New Shades, and The Big Assortments of Materials by the yard if you make your own.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Women's Seamprufe Slips
of French La Rue Silk
Klingprufe, riprufe, color-prufe—in flesh, tearose and white—bias cut and non-bias cut—$1.95 and $2.95.
*Buy your holiday gifts now.*
The Miller & Peck Co.

WORDEN'S
Delicious Ice Cream
Safe Milk
Creamed Cheese and Butter
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
Beautiful Silk Stockings
79c up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

Delmar's
Home Made Candy Shop
85 EAST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY CONN

KARMELKORN *See It Made*

WHY not avoid last minute rush by calling in now and looking over our choice selection of personal Christmas cards? A very special imprint card, 50 for 89c, at
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

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WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
13 EAST LEE ST. MAIN OFFICE PH. SOUTH 1911

## *NEW YORK*

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The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

## *NEW YORK*

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*(Continued)*

Everything
*for the*
Family and the Home
Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
*now ready at*
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

COTRELL & LEONARD
Incorporated
472 Broadway
A SCOOP!
Satin Slips - - - $1.89

AMBRICOAL
The Uniform Solid Fuel
EVEN HEAT—NO WASTE
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Phone 3-1268

*For Fall*
New Socks - New Ties
New Gloves
at
BOYCE and MILWAIN'S
66 AND 68 STATE STREET

**BINGHAMTON**

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
*"The same coal from the same mine all the time"*
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

McLEAN'S
*celebrates its*
54TH ANNIVERSARY
with a great sale of high grade merchandise at less than regular prices.

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Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
Eugène Method of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
SARA H. FRY
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Spencer's Sportswear
Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Sweaters
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Individual in Style, Dependable in Quality, Moderate in Price
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*for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged*
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
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Comstock's
*Outfitters to Men and Boys*
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Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070
*WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE*

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
*Prompt, Efficient Service*
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

*HIGH GRADE*
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
271½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

**BROOKLYN**

*See New York City*

**BUFFALO**

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*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section*

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

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(Continued)

Anthracite

EGG ..... $11.75
STOVE ..... $12.25
NUT ..... $12.00
PEA ..... $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT ..... $9.15

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Make Your Selection in the Privacy of Your Home
Madge A. Keenan
LINGERIE designed to bring about the smooth, flowing lines which characterize the fashionable figure. Fine Hosiery, too.
59 ST. JAMES PLACE GA. 4287

JENNY
HOTEL STATLER
*Distinctive Apparel for Misses and Women*

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NORTH STAR TRADE MARK PAT'D 1870 BLANKETS
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

*Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene*
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
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Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
*The Talk of the Town*
PUTMAN'S HOME MADE PURE PORK SAUSAGE
Putman's Markets
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 N. Main Street
2090 2091

### JAMESTOWN

*It's Time for 100% WOOL*
"NORTH STAR" and "KENWOOD" BLANKETS
*Second Floor*
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

### LARCHMONT

FUEL OILS
Fair-Chester Oil Co.
Oil Burner Sales Service
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burner
TEL. MAMARONECK 2020

## Long Island

### BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS *ARE THE BEST*
*Try One This Saturday*
HEIM'S BAKERY

CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD & SONS INC.
HARDWARE, PAINTS and HOUSE FURNISHINGS
14 NORTH GRAND AVE. FREEPORT 2932

### ELMHURST

It's Good When It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY
BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512

### FLUSHING

10% Discount on All Christmas Card Orders Until Nov. 15th
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
*Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday*

*If You Buy at*
RIESE'S
*You Get the Best*
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Eggs and Butter.
41-17 162 St. Ph. Flushing 3611—3612

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## NEW YORK

## Long Island

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## NEW YORK

## Long Island

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(Continued)

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Luncheon . . . . 50c
Dinner . . . . . 75c
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Orders Taken for Home-made Bread and Rolls
86 Locust Avenue New Rochelle 1055

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SPORTSWEAR
*Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery*
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## NEW YORK

### NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

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*8 to 24-Hour Service*
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Comes to your home by appointment and takes the cutest pictures of your children—5 photographs, size 4 x 5, for $3.00.
Phone Sterling 3-0668 for Appointments

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*BEAUTY SALON*
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
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*Get the Best From Our New Silos*
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## NEW YORK

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Sheets
Cases
Towels
Blankets
*Monogrammed Free of Charge*
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Luckey, Platt & Co.

*Now Is the Time for*
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B. & M. Food Market
Phone 6168 Free Delivery

*Now at Wallace's*
Elizabeth Arden Cosmetics
The Wallace Co.

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OF ROCHESTER
*Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda. Gifts, Tourist Information*
*No Liquor No Jazz*
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

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Call Stone 2723
MAY RYAN
80 EAST AVENUE ROOM 210

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FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

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for gentlewomen
*Ready to Wear*
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HEATING
134 WETMORE PARK GLEN. 1171-R

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LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

## NEW YORK

### ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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*Your Printing*
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PRINTZ-WICK
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JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

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Matrix Shoes
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## NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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WEDDING SILVER
*in the finest new patterns*
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
246 GENESEE STREET PHONE 2-0018

The LINEN SHOPPE
R. A. TEFFT
Dresses Millinery
324 Square Street
Phone 4-1913 *Open Evenings*

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*FREE DELIVERY SERVICE*

*The New 1936*
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NOW ON DISPLAY

Motor Associates, Inc.
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PHONE WHITE PLAINS 830

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BEAUTY SALON
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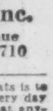
The Green Shoppe
*for* HATS, DRESSES, EVENING GOWNS and SPORTSWEAR



431 South Broadway Tel. Yon. 9700

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575-2576
The BEST in MEATS
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

# Jazz As Printed and As Played Prove Two Different Matters

*Monthly Diskmakers Review*

Can jazz music be put on paper?

Consider, for example, the music on the popular songs that one buys at almost any music store. There lie the notes, looking not much different from those of a classical piece. A concert pianist plays those notes with correct timing, yet something is lacking. Now a "play-by-ear" pianist with half the musical training of the concert artist imparts something which makes this music sparkle. It is not anything written into the music, but rather an inborn feeling which the second soloist gives to the music.

It takes the latest releases of the Boston "Pops" Orchestra by RCA-Victor to emphasize this difference in the feeling for jazz. It makes the answer to our leading question a definite "No"—unless some new method of scoring popular music is developed.

**"Pops" on the Records**

Boston's Pop concerts have become internationally famous. Here the finest musicians, every man a member of the regular Boston Symphony, perform every evening in the spring and early summer. Patrons sit at tables and partake of refreshments during the evening. It is all very European.

To capture this music on records, was something to be desired. It provides for a library of popular numbers by a first-class orchestra. But when the popular numbers are extended not only to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," but to the "Continental" and "Carioca," then we have an opportunity to test again our question. Here are the best musicians, with excellent scores to play from. Does their music "click"? It hardly does as modern jazz, inasmuch as something in the music defies their very correct interpretation.

**Question of "Seasoning"**

Listening at the concert hall this difference is not so noticeable, but at home, where one has just had the latest of American dance orchestras playing to him over the radio, the sudden intrusion of symphony players into jazz leaves a startled feeling. This reviewer would never have believed there could be such a difference. It is in fact an amazing musical study. These numbers roll out perfectly played—yet they all lack "seasoning," if that word will do.

To any person interested in musical comparisons we heartily recommend the purchase of these records along with the same numbers played by the best dance orchestras. J. M. Sanroma, playing the piano part of the "Rhapsody," retrieves much of the crispness lost due to the orchestra. This young man has a good sense of modern popular music which is required to get the best out of the Gershwin score. The Boston orchestra plays the full score and not the shortened Whiteman version. Even in the "Continental," that toe-tingling tune that brought Fred Astaire to motion picture fame, Mr. Astaire would have had trouble putting in the necessary rhythm.

**If It Could Be Scored**

This is no criticism of the orchestra rendering. It brings up a much more important point. Can anything be done about this problem? With such perfect musicianship as the Boston Symphony players have, the opportunity to hear them express the jazz idiom thoroughly would be something to conjure with. But it needs either the development of popular players up to Boston Symphony standards—evidently an impossibility—or the scoring of popular music so that symphony players can put in all the crispness of a Broadway band.

**Gershwin: Rhapsody in Blue,** played by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor; J. M. Sanroma, pianist. Two Victor 12-inch records. Three sides. Gershwin's "Strike Up the Band" occupies the fourth side.

**The Continental, and Carioca,** played by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor 10-inch record.

*Orchestral*

**Dvořák: Symphony No. 5 in E Minor (From the New World),** played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Five Victor records in album. This is a re-recording by the same orchestra and conductor, to show the advances in fidelity achieved with the new recording methods. Needless to say, there is a wide difference in quality. Interpretation is surer, if anything; and the famous "Largo" sounds with renewed beauty. A very fine album and a good backlog for one's record library.

**Bach: Toccata and Fugue,** played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. This is one of the well-known Stokowski transcriptions of Bach and has achieved a popular success. Its majestic yet serene feeling probably contributes a great deal to this favor. It is a "must" record.

**Londonderry Air and Molly on the Shore,** played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. This disk is worth having if for the Londonderry air alone. Ormandy conducts it with such a broad and lovely sweep that the hearer warms to it instantly. The second is a Grainger arrangement of an old Irish tune. Well played but the monotony of the Irish jig pattern becomes rather palling. The selection could have well been cut in half and still satisfied.

*Piano*

**Beethoven: Sonata in C Sharp Minor (Moonlight),** played by Wilhelm Bachaus. Three Victor records (five sides). This re-recording made also to show the new fidelity recording gives an excellent opportunity to study the interpretation of this new artist with Harold Bauer, who has also done the "Moonlight" for Victor. Wilhelm Bachaus comes off better, we believe, in the comparison. But the quality of the piano in the new recording ought to convince skeptics that the instrument is now heard better than ever on wax.

*Popular Music*

**Selections from "Top Hat,"** played by Paul Whiteman and his orchestra and soloists. Victor 12-inch record. Here captured on one disk are the five numbers which have swept the country. We prefer Ramona's "Cheek to Cheek" to Durelle Alexander's "No Strings."

*European Releases*

*Orchestral*

**Tchaikovsky: Fifth Symphony,** played by the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Six H. M. V. records in album. This is a re-recording, and is little, if at all, superior to that done some years ago by Mengelberg and the Concertgebouw.

**Rachmaninoff: Second Symphony,** by the Minneapolis Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. Six H. M. V. records in album. This work, first played in 1908, is very welcome as it is seldom heard in England. It is very beautiful, finely played and recorded.

**Elgar: Introduction and Allegro for Strings,** played by the Boyd Neel Orchestra. Elgar lovers will welcome this. Well played, and two 12in. disks for 5s is good value.

**Dvořak: Slavonic Rhapsody** and **Legende,** played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. Two Columbia records. Charming, dainty music, and most enjoyable.

**Wagner: Song of the Rhine Daughters from "Gotterdammerung,"** Sir Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall Orchestra. Decca record. The "Song" has been transferred by Sir Henry to the solo violins. Both performance and recording are good.

**Elgar: Serenade Mauresque,** and **Mackenzie: Benedictius,** played by New Light Symphony Orchestra, conducted by J. A. Murray. H. M. V. record. Both selections are charming music dating back from end of the last century.

*Chamber Music*

**Brahms: Sonata in E Minor,** played by Emanuel Feuermann, cellist, and Theo van der Pas, pianist. Columbia records. The cello is finely played and recorded and the whole performance is a worthy one. Gluck's "Melodie" from "Orpheus" is on the spare side.

**Mendelssohn: Scherzo from Quartet in E Minor, Op. 44, and Canzonetta, from Quartet in E Flat, Op. 12,** played by Lener Quartet. Columbia record. Charming music.

*Instrumental*

**Albeniz: Sevilla and Dohnanyi: Ruralia Hungarica, Op. 32, No. 2,** played by Jascha Heifetz, violinist, with Arpad Sandor at piano. H. M. V. record. Both playing and recording are superb.

## Consumers' Group Polls Candidates On Power Plant Issue

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's campaign to put candidates for the Legislature this fall on record on the community "yard stick" power plant issue has taken the form of a pre-election poll under the auspices of the consumers' public power plant committee.

Thus far 26 candidates for the Assembly have declared themselves favorably on the issue, according to the survey and only three have straddled it. All equivocators will be placed on a voter's "black list," W. Ward Smith, director, said today. The poll is in accord with the Mayor's desire to insure a 1936 Legislature that will take the legal "jokers" out of the state public ownership law which, he holds, were inserted by a subservient majority.

Meanwhile the electric and gas employees' committee to combat municipal ownership, which claims a membership of 45,000, today has opened its campaign against the yardstick, with Ernest M. Calligan, campaign manager.

At a rally last night, speakers for the employees' group attacked Mayor LaGuardia as having abused the Republicans who elected him to office "beyond all endurance," and rated his power plant proposal a campaign issue devised solely to build up his own position in the 1936 mayoral election.

## Pictures of Gangsters Banned by Cummings

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, has vetoed an artist's plan to hang pictures of gangsters in the new Department of Justice Building.

While the Attorney General was abroad this summer, a painter commissioned to do murals for the department, designed two dramatic panels which were hung outside the Solicitor General's office. They were the first thing the Attorney General saw when he re-entered the building and he soon had bells ringing and assistants scurrying around to remove them.

Done in a drab brown, one painting represented a condemned criminal being led away to prison by a kindly guard; the other depicted a pardoned prisoner in the arms of a weeping woman, identified by the Attorney General as a "gangster's moll."

Art critics of the Capital agreed with Mr. Cummings that the designs were not suitable, either in the matter of conception or execution, for the Government's handsome new home of justice.

## Policeman Is Indicted On Conspiracy Charge

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—Patrolman Walter O'Neill of the Lyndhurst police department was indicted Oct. 29 by the Bergen County grand jury on charges of conspiracy and malfeasance in connection with the hijacking of a truckload of merchandise from New Haven, Conn.

Also indicted yesterday were James Tessalone, a former New York policeman, and Jacob Ekstein.

## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

*For First Class Mail and Newspapers only*

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

| Steamship | Sailing | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Trader* | New York, Nov. 1, 4 p.m. | Oct. 31, 8:00 pm | Nov. 1, 12 noon |
| Lafayette* | New York, Nov. 2, 12 noon | Nov. 1, 8:00 pm | Nov. 2, 8:00 am |
| Conte di Savoia** | New York, Nov. 2, 12 noon | Nov. 1, 8:00 pm | Nov. 2, 9:00 am |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailing | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manukai | San Francisco—Nov. 6 | Nov. 1, 4:00 pm | Nov. 1, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Francisco—Nov. 12 | Nov. 7, 4:00 pm | Nov. 7, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Pedro—Nov. 14 | Nov. 9, 4:00 pm | Nov. 9, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailing | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| President Jackson | Seattle, Nov. 9 | Nov. 4, 4:00 pm | Nov. 4, 7:30 pm |

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
**Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

*NO MAN was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.*
—SOUTHEY

# Daily Features

*FEAR to do base and unworthy things is valor; if they be done to us, to suffer them is also valor.*—BEN JONSON.

## Worth Knowing

IN ALL THE WARS IN U.S. HISTORY 244,357 AMERICANS MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE — BUT IN THE LAST 15 YEARS, RECKLESS DRIVING HAS TAKEN A TOLL OF 388,936 AMERICANS.
WAR
RECKLESS DRIVING

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## VOCATIONS

*Custard Cones*

A WOMAN who has realized that she must earn something extra to offset expenses, goes to a school building at noon with ice cream cones filled with custards. Some children prefer her chocolate ones, others her lemon puddings, and still others like her butterscotch fillings.

She has no trouble at all in disposing of all she can handle, as the cones are filling and wholesome, and mothers do not have to think up a lunch box dessert. Mrs. C. D. L.

## Daily Anecdote

*An 'Also Ran'*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN Colonel Roosevelt was President, men high in office expected to take a back seat when any former member of his Rough Riders were about.

Senator Bard of California once took a constituent to the White House to call. The man had been a member of the Colonel's famous regiment. "Mr. President, I want to present my friend—" That was as far as the Senator got.

"Hello, Jim," shouted the President. "How are you?"

For ten minutes they talked while Bard stood neglected. As they were departing Roosevelt said: "By the way, Jim, come up to dinner tonight—and bring Bard with you."

## OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

No. 10

*At the Airport*

AS I was being driven out to the Chicago airport — a drive of some 30 minutes—I had ample time to ponder a disadvantage to flying, the distance of airports from business centers. It seemed to me that the railroad companies might cooperate, very much to their profit, by roofing over their acres and acres of freight yards, and thus make possible a downtown airport. Either that, or the United Air Lines might use amphibion planes, so that take-offs could be made from air-lagoons just off Chicago, Cleveland, New York, etc.

I might add that before we arrived at the broad and busy airport, I was quite free from any confusion and doubt about the wisdom of flying back to Boston. I had seen that in a very real sense, I could put myself consciously at my destination in an instant—so that I would be there, regardless of time, space, or weather. The rest would be easy.

Here we were at the airport. I paid my 75 cents for the ride, and called a red cap. (I was new at this business, and I needed some expert assistance.) I was marched over to a ticket inspector, who presided over a high desk, at the side of which was a set of scales. The luggage of the man ahead of me was several pounds overweight; but mine weighed just 33 pounds—two pounds under the limit.

There was about 15 minutes to spare, so I looked about a bit. Luxurious facilities of every sort were available inside; but I was more interested in what was going on outside. Down the field, in front of a hangar, our plane was being "warmed up." Passengers are roped off from the flying field, so I couldn't do all the investigating I had planned. After all, I mustn't act too much like a greenhorn. So I paraded back and forth. Now and then I would take a peek at my watch, and between times I would try to spot the red cap and my bags.

I was beginning to be thrilled with the adventure, especially now that the sky was perfectly clear, and the air balmy. Would 9 o'clock never come? Ah! there was a heavy roar down in front of the hangar, and the giant silver bird wheeled around, and came taxiing up to the main building. Blocks were placed in front of and behind the huge wheels; and while the two powerful motors idled, our baggage was placed in the long nose of the plane. Then up dashed two United States mail trucks, and they fed the gleaming monster.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

## Sonny Boy!

This Mutual Admiration Society in Session Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Ellis G. Urban, Englewood, N. J.

## In Lighter Vein

**A Good Example**

The cinema was crowded. One hapless man, missed by the usher, drifted derelict looking for a place. Eagerly he peered through the half-darkness.

Then he sighed with relief. He had found one—and yet— He bent over toward the vacant chair, touched the shoulder of the man sitting on the other side, and whispered, "Is this seat reserved?"

"Yes, I think it must be," was the reply; "it hasn't said a single word."—*Tit-Bits.*

**In Court**

"Do you recognize this fountain pen?" asked the judge.

"Surely, Your Honor," said the defendant.

"Ah, at last we are getting somewhere!"

"That's the same one you have been showing me every day for a week, Your Honor."

**Special Attention**

"Halt!" yelled the sergeant to a new squad of recruits. But one of them marched on.

"Here, Jones, what were you doing before you joined the army?" yelled the sergeant.

"A horse driver, sir," replied Jones.

When the squad was marching again the sergeant cried: "Squad, halt! Jones, whoa!"—*Pearson's.*

**Simpler**

Young Senator: "When anybody comes around talking about some new theory, you always indorse it."

Old Senator: "Yes. I'd rather indorse it than have it explained to me."—*Pathfinder.*

**Aha!**

"I want you to teach my son a foreign language."

"Certainly, madam. French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish—"

"Which is the most foreign?"—*London Bystander.*

## Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

*Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

**Question:** A church has a by-law which states that "Sunday school collections shall be turned over to the Treasurer of the Church; and collections may at any time be diverted to a special need on majority vote of the officers, teachers and pupils of the Sunday school." May the church divert Sunday school collections to a special fund?

**Answer:** After the funds are in the treasury of the church, they can be used as the church desires; but the Sunday school collections, as such, cannot be diverted to a special fund so long as this by-law is in effect. Whenever the by-laws authorize a specific thing, by implication other things of the same class are prohibited. In this case, the church, though the superior body, has empowered the Sunday school to take certain action and this must be construed to mean that *only* the Sunday school can take that action.

The church can, of course, amend the by-law. Or the church might pass a motion to ask the Sunday school if it would be willing to divert its collections to a certain fund, and if "the officers, teachers and pupils of the Sunday school" should decide, by majority vote, to divert the Sunday school's funds as indicated, there would be no need of further (church) action.

## Guess Again

28

*Check (√) Yes or No*

1. Did Adam, according to the Bible record, have any daughters? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. If you were to fly due south from Tampa, Florida, would you pass over any part of South America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Was the Bank of England in operation before 1700? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is smokeless powder an American invention? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is Greenland at least a third as large in area as Australia? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

*Bread Upon the Waters*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Hollywood, Calif.

MRS. C—, who had always lived a sheltered life, with loved ones to provide for her, was forced to take a long train journey alone. Lacking experience in making arrangements, she appealed to a friend who, in more affluent days, had traveled extensively.

The friend, thrilled at the prospect of helping, investigated routes; made all necessary traveling arrangements; brought over her own suitcase and bag, and all the small incidentals which an inexperienced traveler would need but would probably not provide; took charge of Mrs. C—'s home in her absence; and saw her safely on her way rejoicing.

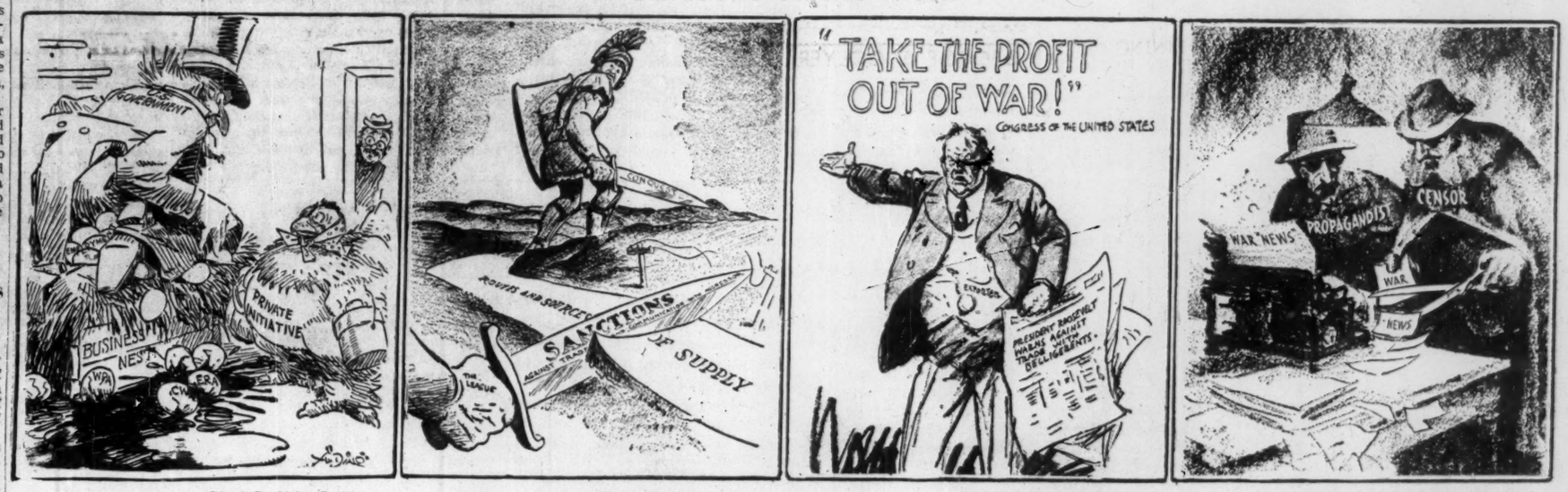
The journey was such a happy and successful one that the woman who had formerly been so sheltered, gained confidence; and the fear of a journey alone was destroyed.

About six months later the one who had helped her, but who had met with financial reverses, had an opportunity to take a lovely vacation trip, but hesitated to accept because of a depleted wardrobe. Mrs. C—, out of her own lovely wardrobe, furnished many garments needed, and purchased still others, as well as all the small necessities to make such a trip complete, rejoicing that she could repay the kindness which had made her own trip possible.

## Guess Again Answers (28)

1. Yes; see Gen. 5:4 ("and he begat sons and daughters").
2. No; you would miss the westernmost coast of South America by several miles.
3. Yes; it began active operations on Jan. 1, 1695.
4. No; it was invented by Vielle, a Frenchman, in 1886.
5. No; the area of Australia is 2,974,581 square miles, and that of Greenland is 827,300 square miles.

## Cartoons of the Week




—Ding in Des Moines Register
How About Changing Places Now?

—Scott in Portland Oregonian
Rear Threatened

—Kirby in New York World-Telegram
"Do They Think I'm in Business for My Health?"

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
"History in Making"

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Doodleducks Are Up to Something*

By LE PELLEY

IS EVERYTHING READY?
YES! MARMADUKE WANTS YOU TO HURRY AND HELP GET IT UP THE HILL!
SUSIE TOLD THE DOODLEDUCKS ABOUT THE WILSON FAMILY, LIVING NEAR THE TRACKS — THE FATHER HAVING BEEN OUT OF WORK FOR SOME TIME
APPROACH THE HOUSE FROM THE BACK — THEY CANNOT SEE US FROM THERE
SO ON HALLOWEEN UP THE HILL CREEP THE DOODLEDUCKS TOWARD MR. WILSON'S SHACK, WITH THE STRANGEST CONTRAPTION EVER SEEN — SOMETHING THE BOYS MUST HAVE MADE IN MARMADUKE'S WORKSHOP
AND FINALLY THE WEIRD THING IS PLACED IN FRONT OF MR. WILSON'S FRONT DOOR !! EVERYTHING IS QUIET — UNTIL SUDDENLY A HALF A DOZEN OLD ALARM CLOCKS TIED AROUND THE CREATURE'S NECK START RINGING ALL AT ONCE WITH THE WORST RACKET IMAGINABLE — (TO BE CONTINUED)

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Excuse My Noise*

By CARMACK

There's one thing I like about Halloween - It seems to be a time when nobody objects to a little noise —
Anyway all the children have rattles and horns and other noise-making thingumajigs —
But they are not a bit better than my barker —
And oh, Boy! do I like to use it!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Why Unions Leave Home

A YEAR ago last July a writer in the Monitor, discussing the contest of the American Federation of Labor against company unions and at the same time the growing demand for industrial instead of craft unions, said:

> The irony of it is that if the old-line unions of the American Federation do not move more quickly in this direction, the industrial or vertical unions may come about as an outgrowth of company unions.
>
> More than one organization starting as a company union has turned into or affiliated with an independent union. Once the employee representatives of two or three large plants in the same industry get together to compare rates and working conditions, the eventual result is pretty likely to be a general union of the industrial type.

An article by Louis Stark in the New York Times now shows that just this process is taking place on a large and perhaps accelerating scale. First the eleven company unions in as many plants of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a division of the United States Steel Corporation, got together about a month ago and asked a wage increase. Shortly thereafter the workers in three other steel companies—Jones & Laughlin, Republic and Weirton—also demanded through their employee representation systems a higher wage.

Steel company unions in the Chicago-Gary area have, according to Mr. Stark, a loose organization called the Calumet Council; several organizations of automobile workers in Michigan, including company unions and independent unions, are negotiating to consolidate; and a group of railroad shop unions, originally company sponsored, now have a fully functioning national brotherhood.

In view of such events, the refusal of the A. F. of L. at its recent convention to sanction the move led by John L. Lewis for encouragement of the industrial type of union—reaching up and down through all grades of workers in an industry instead of including only a certain skilled craft—seems singularly backward.

At the same time hearings in the Greyhound Bus lines case, the first to be tried before the new National Labor Relations Board, have brought out an admission by the president of the company that the employee representation plan was not spontaneously requested by the workers but was instigated by himself. An interoffice letter indicated that representatives were selected not by the men but their bosses. An employee testified, "the company union has no members. They just tell you you belong." Others gave testimony of alleged discrimination and intimidation to prevent independent union organization.

A "manual on employee representation," published in February, 1934, by the National Association of Manufacturers, says:

> A plan that is conceived and operated as an instrument to prevent unionization is likely to fail.
>
> Whenever management fails to act in accordance with the principles or with the spirit of a plan of employee representation, it will arouse suspicion in the minds of the employees and will eventually lead to the disintegration of the plan.

There are employee representation plans which are working quite satisfactorily, but in other instances this indicates some of the reasons why a company union leaves home. There are other reasons why a group of company unions in the same industry should feel it necessary to compare notes and work together. This development is just as natural as the co-operation of company managements in the Iron and Steel Institute, the Textile or Sugar Institutes, the Associated General Contractors, United Typothetae or other trade associations.

It is also not surprising if in the face of the tremendously large-scale integration of modern corporate industry many leaders of federation or independent unions should be convinced that labor organization must be on more comprehensive lines than those of crafts. In some quarters there are misgivings lest the organization of vertical or industrial unions may give authority to more radical leaders and turn trade unionism into political directions. That consideration is not without its weight. But it should be remembered also that the surest way to make political action unnecessary in labor's eyes is to recognize and make good the right of employees to collective bargaining by representatives of their own choosing.

### Happy Landing!

INVENTORS rarely become rich. Often they are too preoccupied with the fascinating process of bringing up their thought children, so as to present them properly to society, to fuss with such mundane matters as keeping up with the Joneses and clipping coupons—if and when interest is paid these days.

Exceptions exist, of course. Quite a few. The Edisons and the Maxims, for instance. But Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, never received anything but a miserable compensation—which he had to fight for in the courts—for a device which brought incalculable material wealth to the world. And the Whitneys are in the majority.

In the latter category stood, several years ago, one Eugene Augustus Lauste, who invented the device by which sound is recorded and reproduced photographically—in other words, the method of producing the talking picture.

Then one day, in its correspondence column, The Nation published a letter recording the fact that Mr. Lauste, "enfeebled by age," was practically without resources and "dependent upon the uncertain help of a few friends." What followed reads like a delightful episode lifted right out of a Drury Lane pantomime.

A patent attorney of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, evidently one of those constant readers of the New York periodical, read the letter and, presto! Mr. Lauste was made a member of the technical staff of his corporation. The Smithsonian Institution has accepted a model of his system for sound pictures and, at the age of four score or so, he has been made honorary member of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. A happy landing for Mr. Lauste, even if the flight was long. Felicitations are in order to The Nation, which helped construct the airport.

### At Their Own Risk?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Secretary Hull have taken a further step to make American neutrality effective. They have cast the moral weight of the Government against trade with belligerents.

The neutrality act itself provided an embargo only upon arms, ammunition and implements of war. When it was passed the phrase "implements of war" was chosen instead of "munitions of war." This left American producers free to supply essential war materials such as cotton, copper, wheat and trucks. Recognizing this wide loophole, Mr. Roosevelt also issued a warning that all trade with belligerents would be at the traders' own risk. But a survey made by this newspaper disclosed that in September there was an actual boom in trade with Italy and that all indications are that it is continuing.

Apparently the "own risk" warning has had little effect. The President's personal intervention to prevent the filling of an Italian order for shoes suitable for soldiers is further evidence that the business of supplying the things Italy needs for conquering Ethiopia is developing in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt manifestly feels he lacks power under the neutrality act to extend the embargo. So now he resorts to an appeal to potential profiteers and to public opinion. He says he does not believe Americans want the "abnormally increased profits that temporarily might be secured." Mr. Hull declares Americans will not desire profits "at the expense of human lives."

Will these appeals stop people who see a chance to profit from the materials Italy needs? Can the President go any further to make neutrality really effective without extending the embargo? Can he extend it until Congress gives him more authority? Is there any reason for stopping arms in which there was practically no trade anyway, and going on with war materials, with which "struggles on the battlefield" may be prolonged? If one kind of trade might entangle the United States will not the others? If there is any risk is it a risk that can be confined in practice to the traders? Particularly if the League of Nations sanctions become a blockade will not the risk be to the whole nation? What is the next step toward achieving a really effective neutrality?

### Dogs Don't Read

THIS is the time of crisp leaves crunched underfoot; of the pale, late sun slanting through the trees. This is the time for walks through woods snowing discarded petals; down lanes faintly haunted by the bitter, acrid smell of burning autumn brush. They are pleasant, these walks, and more so because of the terrier who bobs along at your heels or streaks ahead to investigate some worn-out and tenantless burrow. And you think idly, as you watch his eager investigating, of those qualities which endear him to you: his intelligence, his faithfulness.

And of his bravery—there have just been some outstanding examples of it in the news. A collie is reported to have plunged into a New Jersey river to rescue a boy from drowning; an Airedale to have saved his master, sinking in a bog. It is well you reflect, as your own dog trots at your side, now having exhausted all the possibilities afield, that men have in the main justified the devotion of their four-footed friends. So you reach your home again, and your fire and your favorite chair. You pick up a magazine and your eye catches a headline: Professor Pavlov, noted vivisector, an honored guest. You read further, a quotation from his book, "Conditioned Reflexes":

> The animal would howl at the most gentle touch and even at its own movements, and after this would shrink down in a heap on the floor.
>
> When it was taken from the stand and freed from the loops and leash, this dog invariably entered into astonishing fits of excitation, howling, throwing itself vigorously about, sometimes upsetting the stand and falling off the table.

You put aside your magazine and look to where your own dog lies on his rug before the fire, gazing at you with eyes that see you only as wholly merciful and wise, as dogs have looked at men through the ages. You glance toward the discarded magazine—you are rather glad *he* cannot read.

"THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK," runs an advertisement urging the necessity of choosing a certain brand of whisky. Excellent advice. How much misery, disgrace and tragedy would never have happened if it had always been followed!

## How to Make War

*Book News of the Day*

IF EVER statesmen should need a lesson in how to make war, they can find it in E. L. Woodward's fully detailed and well-documented study of the effect of German naval building on British foreign policy, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GERMAN NAVY (New York: Oxford. $6.50).

But let us hope that the book will serve the cause of peace by helping a new generation to profit by the mistakes of its predecessors. One must disagree with Mr. Woodward's observation that the problem, perhaps, was incapable of peaceful solution. His own pages refute him. There was a time when Germany sought a friendly alliance with England. And there was also a time when England sought such co-operation with Germany. And just before Agadir there was a splendid opportunity for an all-important Franco-German understanding. In 1913 the whirlwind was rapidly ripening. But was it too late, even then, to have come to an agreement based on Churchill's naval holiday proposal and the 16-to-10 ratio?

And, in looking back, what a tragedy of wasted opportunity was the second Hague conference of 1907! Writing more as an Englishman than as a historian, the author puts the blame for its failure on Germany and the nations aligned with her—Belgium among them. But were the British statesmen ready to do any more for disarmament than the others? Possessed of ships where others had blueprints, were they ready to do more than "freeze" their superiority?

For the most part, Mr. Woodward has allowed his facts to speak for themselves—as the historian should. And they speak clearly enough. One agrees when he says, "Englishmen failed to notice the questions which were of greatest significance to Germany; Germans failed to notice the questions that really troubled public opinion in England."

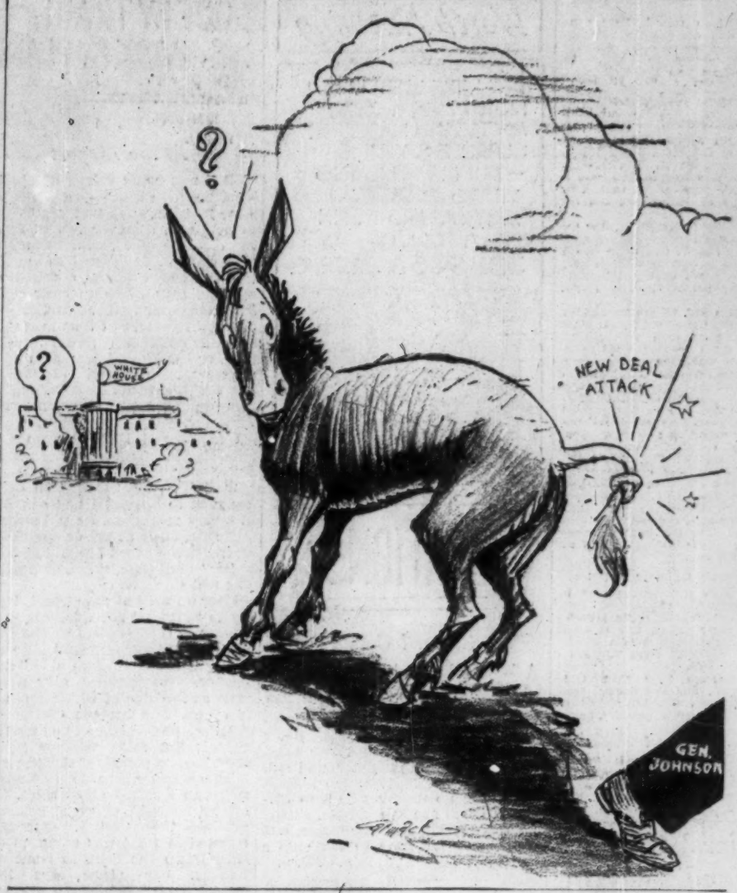
But was it inevitable? One can hardly think so when one realizes that while Bülow was using Machtpolitik he was actually striving to be on good terms with England, or that Britain's Liberals wanted the money that they poured into the fleet for social reforms. But in Germany, even more than in England, warship building became a matter of prestige. A powerful fleet became a necessary adjunct to national grandeur.

The author has made an effort to indicate the important role public opinion played in both countries. This is typical of his thoroughness. The book is no compilation of technical statistics. The diplomacy from the turn of the century to the outbreak of war is carefully plotted.

The recent naval agreement between England and the Third Reich gives the work a certain timeliness. The forthcoming London conversations may indicate more clearly if the powers have learned how much a naval race can cost, and if they have found the means of avoiding one.

E. C. H. K.

## Another Knotty Problem for the President




## Japan as Seen by a Former Resident

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Various articles have appeared in the daily press and periodicals voicing the opinion of visitors to the Far East, and in most cases these impressions do not reflect the true conditions. Naturally, this is due to the impossibility of gathering correct, reliable and authentic data in the short space of time usually available to the visitor. A recent letter to the Monitor, entitled "A Visitor Looks at the Far East," is a decidedly biased opinion, and does not give a true picture of Japan.

Having been a resident of Japan for a number of years, and having also visited China, I would like to say that one does not learn about the integrity of China from the servants, table and room stewards of a transpacific liner. The fact that the traveler was well taken care of by these Chinese servants, and that they were efficient, capable, and in every way reliable, simply speaks well for the organization and discipline of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company.

Another paragraph of the article in question states that Yokohama does not show any signs of the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1923. To a casual visitor this may appear to be the case, but to those who went through this terrifying experience and who remember the old Yokohama and Tokyo there are still plenty reminders of that catastrophe.

Having also made a brief visit to Manchoukuo, the author informs us that he found Manchoukuo to be a land of bandits. Originally, Manchoukuo was a part of China, and the disorder, disorganization, graft and banditry typical of all Chinese provinces was also prevalent in Manchoukuo. Assisted and supported by the Japanese military and civic authorities, Manchoukuo has built cities, made roads, erected factories, reclaimed waste land and, last but not least, has practically wiped out all lawlessness and banditry.

It is further stated that the Japanese schools are under the full control of the militaristic party. Does the fact that compulsory military training is established in all higher schools of Japan indicate that the military is in control of the schools? Have not Americans compulsory military training at most of the principal colleges?

It is also unjust to say that the military party has complete control of the nation, just because the Japanese people are exceedingly and exceptionally patriotic. Their patriotism centers on the Emperor, and is based on their reverence for His Majesty and the Imperial Family.

The Emperor is not considered to be a god, and is not worshiped as such, but is revered as being the direct descendant in an unbroken line for thousands of years from the Sun goddess, the great ancestress of the Japanese Imperial House, Amaterasu-O-Mikami.

We have no right nor reason to brand Japan a menace, just because the people of that country are intelligent, industrious, ambitious, capable and efficient. In former years no one thought of calling Germany a menace when her manufactured articles and goods flooded the world market, and inasmuch as Japan has succeeded in overcoming the handicap of tradition, lack of experience and knowledge of Occidental business methods, I, who lived there and have been in close touch with the Japanese, take off my hat to them.

M. C. ZEDERBAUM

New York City.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In one of your issues is a letter entitled "A Visitor Looks at the Far East," which appears to include a warning to the white races against the yellow. Surely this is not the idea of Christian brotherhood! Such a letter, in my opinion, only tends to foster the feeling of distrust and enmity between the races, which are surely all included in that "one grand brotherhood" spoken of in Science and Health.

On the other hand, a recent article in the Magazine Section about Kagawa, the Japanese evangelist, was cheering and inspiring.

Stoke-on-Trent, Eng. MRS. F. L. ANSTEY

### Another Economic Utopia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest and pondered over the numerous economic theories and descriptions of pleasant Utopias which the Monitor published some time ago apart from its financial page. Since knowing Silvio Gesell's work, 'The Natural Economic Order," however, I have increasingly wondered why no correspondent to the Monitor should ever mention this great book and discuss its contents. Mr. Gesell's is at once an idealistic and thoroughly practical doctrine, which, to my sense, embodies, to the exclusion of any other possible theory except true Christianity, which seems afar off—the human footsteps necessary to the realization of "On earth peace, good will toward men," through the solution of the economic problem for every individual on earth.

F. HANNEMANN

Huautla, Oax., Mex.

### Patching the Lighthouse

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A copy of a September issue of The Christian Science Monitor has come to my notice. A cartoon is used to depict the League of Nations as a lighthouse which is already cracked and which is likely to be cracked beyond repair by the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Now this is very unfortunate, since the world will continue to live only by co-operation. Economic science teaches us that the world is bound together very closely. Why, then, do politics lag so far behind the progress of modern science as demonstrated by economics? The League of Nations will be what we make it, and its ultimate value depends on how we use it. The nations of the world must co-operate.

ARTHUR S. HUTCHINGS

Southsea, Eng.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*The Flag: An Emblem*

*By Frank L. Perrin*

IT IS quite probable that few thoughtful persons are inclined to regard as serious or of great importance the persistent refusal of a number of zealous boys and girls to salute the Stars and Stripes. By this refusal to conform to rules made for the conduct of public schools in some of the American states the objecting pupils are, it may be conceded, giving expression to convictions sincerely held by their parents or guardians, and by themselves. Surely they have the right to direct their own conduct, in their homes and in their denominational gatherings.

But with the privilege of enjoying such liberties in a country which vouchsafes and protects the individual in the right, without let or hindrance, there exists likewise, and will remain, when properly appreciated, a sense of responsibility, sometimes called loyalty, and sometimes called patriotism, acknowledgment of which is due from the beneficiaries, inheritors and defenders of this right to the community, or government, or institution which stands in the position of guardian and sponsor.

That government is not an entity in the sense that it is tangible or in any manner perceptible to the physical senses. For it no shrines are builded nor monuments set up. It has no idols erected to mammon or to other gods. It is of no person, but it is, in the language of the great Lincoln, a government of, for, and by the people. His prayer was that, as such, it shall not perish from the earth.

* * *

Surely it cannot be reasonably insisted that ungrudging allegiance is not due from those who daily and hourly accept and enjoy the privileges vouchsafed. One wonders if those who have been persuaded to believe that to salute the national emblem of such a country is sacrilege, or the worship of false gods, have stopped to consider what might be their plight if their lot were cast elsewhere. Under that banner they are asked to join with others in a declaration or reaffirmation of allegiance and loyalty, not to some image, or icon, or frowning idol, but to the institution of which they themselves are a part and to the support and maintenance of which they are morally bound to give of themselves.

There exists, appreciably, that reasonable line of demarcation and separation between worship and allegiance, between adoration and loyalty. The American flag is a symbol of liberty, not its essence. Of or by itself it can neither demand nor accept allegiance or acknowledge a pledge of loyalty. "Our fathers' God, to thee, author of liberty, to thee we sing." That is the burden and refrain of the patriots' song, familiar to the parents of the children as well as to the boys and girls themselves as they stand mute when asked to express publicly that genuine allegiance and loyalty which they could not deny if they would.

* * *

Men and women have borne stripes and endured scorn and prison in defense of their own conscientious convictions. Their compatriots and fellows have applauded and willingly emulated them. And so today, no doubt, parents will be prosecuted and sent to prison, and boys and girls will be deprived of the privileges of free schools because of this. It is not to dissuade them or to attempt to convict them of intemperate folly that this is written, but to persuade them, and those who profess to regard them as zealots, of the uselessness of it all.

We are all inclined, at times, to confuse the real and the unreal, the true and the false. We build up intangible things and imagine that they are to be feared or that they must be appeased, or fed, or propitiated. And in arranging or rearranging for their entertainment we all too often make the mistake of erecting defenses or weapons of defense unwisely or in the wrong places. We rear up men of straw, and pay conscious allegiance to images with feet of clay, vainly hoping that thereby we may appease, or pacify, or placate some jealous dispenser of retributive justice. We go, sometimes, too far afield in search of that which does not exist, seeking to satisfy ourselves with the belief that we have been loyal, if only to the creatures of our own ignorance.

The flag we salute with hands and voices as we stand at attention, or as we march to the inspiring strains of the national anthem, is but silently, beautifully emblematic of the blessings of freedom and liberty which we cherish and for which we are grateful. To it, materially, no knee is bent or head bowed in adoration, silent or expressed.

## The Wide Horizon

### American Neutrality

*By W. Y. Elliott*
Professor of Government, Harvard University

IN A speech the other day in New York, Norman Davis, our "Ambassador-at-Large," reminded Americans that "We cannot get peace just by wishing for it. We must work for it. We cannot escape war by running from it. We must work to prevent it." That pithy and homely wisdom ought to be the guide of our national policy.

Under the neutrality laws passed by the last session of Congress the primary object of national policy is to escape war if not by running from it, at least by staying clear of it. That is a useful beginning and an improvement over the situation which confronted President Wilson. In 1914 we could not avoid the maelstrom in Europe because our commerce claimed the unrestricted rights of neutrals to freedom of the seas.

But even a century and over before that, as Ambassador Davis pointed out, Jefferson had tried the opposite policy of placing an absolute embargo on all our commerce with European belligerents without preventing us from ultimately being drawn into war.

* * *

Mr. Davis strongly indicated his own preference for a preventive as opposed to a merely passive or negative policy for America today. His concluding paragraph is worth quoting *in extenso*; for it is a most timely and important statement of a truly American policy:

> The Briand-Kellogg Pact provides no machinery for its own enforcement. But the Covenant of the League does; and, even though we are not members of the League and hence not bound by any action of the League, we can in furtherance of our own interests and of world peace lend our moral support to collective efforts for upholding law and order in the world and stopping an actual or threatened breach of the Peace Pact. Just as we stand for law and order and peaceful processes in the life of our own vast country, so we stand for law and order and peaceful processes in the life of the international community of which we are an indissoluble part.

This is an inspiring goal of action for true lovers of peace. The difficulties appear, as they always do, in the choice of means to this end. Mr. Charles Warren has been pointing out that our policy of not trading in arms and munitions with actual belligerents is far from covering all the necessary ground to keep us out of trouble wherever war develops on a large scale, or blockading exists, even short of war.

The implications of Ambassador Davis, however, go beyond even the most complete embargo on trade, in the tradition of Jefferson. They do not go as far in the direction of positive action as the bold and courageous course of joining completely in League sanctions that has been advocated by Mr. Stimson, our former Secretary of State under Mr. Hoover. But they do envisage moral support and perhaps economic support for the League when its action is judged by the American Government to be in the pursuit of law and order.

* * *

Everyone must hope that the dangerous tension which now overhangs Europe can be eased by a peaceful solution of the Italian-Ethiopian war. But it must be a peace based on the principles necessary to insure the future of collective security. And if the League should employ sanctions against Italy which the latter resists by warlike acts, must this country treat the whole of the nations who act together to preserve international law and order as being belligerents? Must we refuse them all aid, even as that aid might be extended through our neighbor, Canada?

If that is the meaning of the present neutrality acts, then they should be amended by the next session of Congress. We do not wish to be bound to treat police action as war. Perhaps even under the present law the President has the right to decide whether a state of war exists with a latitude that would permit him to treat collective League action against an aggressor as not a case of war.

The world is confronted today with a momentous decision as to the methods of safeguarding peace. If America is to play a role that will really help to prevent war, we must not have our hands so tied that we cannot furnish at least economic assistance to those who are protecting international law and order.

## Mirror of Opinion

### Negation vs. Construction

WILL tragic and gruesome books and plays about war stop war? I am inclined to doubt it. Will descriptions of bloody and horrible mutilations stop accidents? I doubt this statement too.

What is the important factor of accident prevention? Is it not a painstaking analysis of the causes of the accident? Would a vivid description of a broken neck put a rubber mat or a new handhold into your bathtub? Would such a description on the front page of every newspaper in the United States, accompanied by pictures of the tub and a young victim, bring about reform in the manufacture of bathtubs, or the improvement of protective devices? Would pictures and stories of the hundreds of hands and arms mutilated in the common household wringer bring about the adoption of a safety device which would stop such accidents? Not in my opinion.

I maintain that an institution that analyzes accident hazards and co-operates with industrial management and public authorities in a constructive way is rendering a much bigger service for the cause of accident prevention than it would by approaching the problem negatively, bent on inspiring fear.—*W. H. Cameron, in National Safety News.*